The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,030.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

169

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th Aug. 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Tuticorin	6
,, Rutnagherry	30	,, Colombo	7
,, Vingorla	30	,, Galle	8
,, Carwar	31	,, Negapatam	11
,, Mangalore ... Sept.	1	,, Madras	13
,, Cannanore	2	,, Cocconada	15
,, Telicherry	2	,, Visagapatam	16
,, Calicut	3	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Beypore	3	,, Gopaulpore	17
,, Cochin	4	,, False Point	18
,, Aleppey	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	19

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceeds from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, bUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSSORAH	30
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Fao	10
,, Guadur	24	,, Bushire	14
,, Muscat	29	,, Lingah	20
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Linga	30	,, Muscat	22
	Sep.		
,, Bushire	1	,, Guadur	23
,, Fao	3	,, Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	4	Arrive GUADUR	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottee, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th August 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

THE ITALIAN AND GENERAL NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£7	
,, Suez	36	25	8	
,, Port Said	38	24	9	Including Wines.
,, Alexandria	38	25	9-10	
,, Messina	45	30	12	
,, Naples	47	33	13	
,, Leghorn	50	34	14	
,, Genoa	50	34	14	
,, Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Cousins, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Nesbitt's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Eb. Robson, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for this climate, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA & ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tape and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trinidad Pitch in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Iron, English, Swedish and
Floor Cloth.	Yorkshire of every description.
Rollers, Skins	Belting of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Clear Cloth.
Portland Cement.	Paper for Mill use.
Paint Oil, of various sorts	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Wire Netting.	Fire Bricks.
	Perforated Zinc Plates.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 22nd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CEYLON, (2,012 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain R. W. Evans, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI.....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain P. S. Towle, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET.

SALE of very Valuable LANDED PROPERTY, with three Dwelling Houses, situated at Parell.

(If not previously disposed of by private contract)

On WEDNESDAY next, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, that very eligible property situate on the Parell Road, known as Mr. Walker's bungalows, the property consists of ground in area about 10,022 square yards or thereabouts, bounded as follows:—on the west by a drain, on the east partly by the Parell Road, and partly by property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, and on the south partly by the property of John Joseph Pereira, and partly by the property of Framjee Eduljee, and erected thereon are three substantially built bungalows, the one abutting the Parell Road, being called Apna Cottage, which are seldom unoccupied. In former days the rents aggregated about Rs. 19,000 per annum, but owing to the peculiarities of the times they are now down to something like Rs. 4,000 per annum. This may be taken as a fair minimum rental for the bungalows and besides the portion within the compound limits, there is ample space for other buildings, or garden purposes. The houses are of the stylish cottage design, and intern ally are in many respects fitted up as such. The Chinchpoogly railway station is within 150 yards of the houses.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, T-Cloth, Madapolams, &c., &c.

An Invoice of Crockeryware consists of handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, handsome Flower Pots with Trays, Toilet Sets, Fancy Teapots, Sets, Sets of Water Jugs, &c., of great variety.

Few English-bound Blank Books, Railway Rugs, English Boots, best Mapping Plateware such as Cruet and Pickle Frames, Tea Sets, Toast racks, Waiters, Tea Kettles, Beer Mugs, &c.

6 Sets English covered Buckle single Harness.
5 Bales each containing 16 pieces Tarpaulin, 18 by 22 feet At 1 P.M.

One strong serviceable Buggy.
One Pair strong dark Brougham Carriage Horses.
One Bay Arab Galloway.

AUCTION SALE OF BRANDY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from the Consignees, Messrs. Nowrojee Ardaseer and Son, to submit to Public Auction, in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., on account of whom it may concern, the following boxes of Brandy saved from the wrecked Steamer Broadalbane, ex Hamoody.

N A S—250 Boxes 1 dozen each J. Denis Henry Monnie and Co.'s Brandy. One Star.

TERMS—CASH.

Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty, and clear the goods from the Bonded Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Wilderness Mazagon.

On Thursday, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman leaving India.

TO BE LET, "Wilderness" Mazagon. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

2 First-rate English-built Miniature Broughams, by James.
2 Ditto ditto Dog-carts, by Windower.
1 Ditto ditto Mail Phaeton, by Casterton, of Long Acre.
1 Ditto ditto Mail Phaeton, by Robert Ness.

And a few other new and second-hand Carriages.

Bombay, 19th August 1871. BENNETT & Co.

W. GREENER, Birmingham, has consigned to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay, the undermentioned GUNS, RIFLES, &c., for sale:—

1	Double Breech Loader, No. 8,617, pin 12 bore	£27 0 0
1	Do. ditto C. F., No. 1,0165	25 0 0
1	Do. ditto ditto No. 9,215	25 0 0
1	Do. Ball Gun, No. 10,196	25 0 0
1	Do. Rifle, 16 Bore	37 10 0
1	Do. do. (9,09), No. 9,440	30 0 0
1	Do. do. No. 9,456, for Snider Ammunition	28 0 0

Cartridge Cases, &c., to suit the above.

6 Sporting sticks, each 6 10 0
3 Creasers and 3 Bullet-moulds for Sniders.

The above Prices will be accepted at the exchange of the day for Demand Drafts on London.

N.B.—W. W. Greener on Modern Breech Loaders, Rs. 4-8. By post, Rs. 5.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co., THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BULL AND COMPANY, GENERAL MERCHANTS, CORNER OF MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs, and Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil, to the undermentioned STORES, &c., which cannot be surpassed at their respective quotations.

HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE, RECEIVED WEEKLY.

Per lb.—Cash, as. 14; Credit Rs. 1.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bath Chaps and Tongues, per lb.	0 14	1 0

BUTTER.

Best Dorset Butter, in 1 lb. tins, each	1 4	1 8

SAUSAGES.

Bologna Sausages	1 6	1 10
Do. large	2 2	2 8
Cambridge Sausages	1 0	1 2
Brunswick Sausages	2 2	2 6
Westphalia Sausages	1 0	1 4
Oxford Sausages	1 2	1 6
Do. large	2 0	2 4

PIES.

Veal and Ham Pie, Truffled	1 0	1 4
Pork Pie	1 0	1 4
Yorkshire Game Pie	1 4	1 8

SAUCES.

Cold Meat, Windsor, General, and Lord Mayor, in ½ pints.	0 8	0 10
Do do do pints.	0 12	0 14
City of London, Beefsteak, Gloucester, 1½ pints.	0 8	0 10
Harvey's, John Bull, Tomato, Wellington ½ pints.	0 12	0 14
King of Oude's Sauce, in ½ pints	0 12	0 14

VINEGAR, MUSTARD, AND SALT.

Vinegar, White Wine (Crosse and Blackwell's), in pints	0 5	0 7
Do Chili and Tarragon, in pints	0 10	0 12
Mustard, best Durham, in ½ lb. bottles	0 8	0 10
Do Do in 1 lb. do	0 14	1 0
Salt, best Table, in jars	0 4	0 6

FRENCH CAPERS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OIL.

Capers, in ½ pints	0 6	0 8
Do pints	0 10	0 12
Olives, Spanish, in pints	0 12	0 14
Do French do	0 10	0 12
Best Salad Oil do	0 12	0 14

FLAVOURING ESSENCES.

Orange, Lemon, Almond, Citron, Carraway, Vanilla, Kernels, Nutmeg, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, Sage, Mint, Celery, Bergamot, and Thyme, in 1 oz. bottles	0 10	0 12

EPPS'S COCOA,

IMPORTED BY OVERLAND MAIL.

In Sealed Canisters, at per lb.,

Cash, Rs. 1-0; Credit, Rs. 1-2.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

In Packets, at per lb.,

Cash, Rs. 1-0; Credit, Rs. 1-2.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

In Sealed Canisters, at

Cash, Rs. 1-4; Credit, Rs. 1-8.

THE RAILWAY READING LAMP.

Used with Candles; can be shut up so as to carry in the pocket; is furnished with powerful Reflector, enabling the Passenger to pass the time with a book.

Cash, Rs. 6; Credit, Rs. 7.

SOLAR WALL LAMPS.

Affording brilliant light, suitable for the illumination of Halls, Assembly Rooms, &c., with powerful Reflectors.

Each, Cash, Rs. 4; Credit, Rs. 5.

THE LOVER'S LAMPS.

With a box of Wicks—Cash, Rs. 3-14; Credit, Rs. 4-4.

CHUBB AND SONS' JAPANNED CASH, DEED, AND DESPATCH BOXES.

Cash Boxes (duplicate keys), from Rs. 14	upwards.
Deed, Despatch, &c. do.	,, 22 upwards.

RAIN GAUGES.

With 5-inch Copper Funnel and Graduated Measure	Rs. 12 0 14 0

CRICKET KIT.

BATS,

BY DUKE, CLAPSHAW, BARTLETT, and JEFFREY, and MALINGS.

Best Spring Cane Handle, from	8 8 to 11 8
,, Match and Practice Bats, from	4 0 to 6 0
,, Treble Seamed Balls (Duke's)	3 8 4 0
,, Ditto ditto (Patent), from	4 8 to 6 0
,, Brass Mounted Stumps	6 0 7 0
Cricket Shoes (with spikes)	9 0 10 0
Albert Batting Gloves, from	4 0 to 6 0
,, Gauntlets, from	5 0 to 6 0
Leg Guards, from	5 0 to 8 5

RACKET KIT.

Racket Bats (best), by Jeffrey	9 0 10 0
,, Balls, per dozen	1 6 1 10
,, ,, per gross	16 0 18 0
,, Shoes	9 0 10 0

[illegible]ERY KIT.

Best Lancewood Bo[illegible]men's)	6 0 7 0
Ditto ditto (Ladies')	5 0 6 0
Arrows, in tin case, with lock (Gentlemen's)	12 0 14 0
Ditto ditto (Ladies')	10 0 12 8
Quiver Belts	3 0 3 0
Arrows, per dozen	10 0 12 0

WILLS'S BRISTOL TOBACCOS,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

By each Overland Steamer.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Wills's Bird's Eye ... ½ lb. Tins.		
Cut Cavendish ... ½ lb.		
Latakia ... ½ lb.		
Smoking Mixture ... ½ lb. each	0 14	1 2
Shag ... ½ lb.		
Finest Virginia ... ½ lb.		
Real Turkish Tobacco, for Cigarettes, 6 oz. Tins	1 8	2 0

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

Made from picked Tobacco, expressly for us—

The Babington, in boxes of 250 each	3 8	4 0
The Leisure Hour, do. 250 ,,	4 0	4 8
The Burmah Shaped do. 100 ,,	5 0	6 0
The do. do. 100 ,,	1 4	1 8

COPE'S CIGARETTES.

Best Bouquet Brand, per box of 100	2 8	3 0
Do. do. per box of 1,000	22 0	24 0

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty six square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 809, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 7, bounded on the north and east by other property belonging to the family of the late Damodjee Chimajee and sold as Lots 5 and 9, hereinafter described in these advertisements of sale, on the south by an oart passage, and on the west by public passage, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Hurrichund Dhurmsee but are now occupied by the defendant Moroba Raghoba.

LOT No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-two square yards and seventy-two hundredths of a square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with a small dwelling-house thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 809, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 6, bounded on the north, south, and east by other property belonging to the family of the late Damodjee Chimajee and sold as Lots Nos. 3, 4, 7, and 8, hereinafter described in these advertisements of sale, and on the west by public passage, and which said premises have for some years past been, and now are, occupied by Doorga, woman, and Syed Hossain Nalbund.

LOT No. 3.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement 81 square yards and 71-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situated Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 809, and bounded on the north, south, and east by other property belonging to the family of the late Damodjee Chimajee and sold as Lots Nos. 4, 2, 6, and 7, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the west by public passage, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Rustomjee Bharoocha, as Fazendaree tenant, at a Fazendaree rent of Rs 2-8 per annum.

LOT No. 4.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement eighty square yards and 20-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 809, and bounded on the north by the late Damodjee Chimajee and sold as Lots 5, 3, and 6, described in these advertisement of sale, and on the west by public passage, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Mrs. Paul, as Fazendaree tenant at a Fazendaree rent of Rs. 2-4 per annum.

LOT No. 5.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards and 75-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9, bounded on the north by the Sion Road, on the south by the Government ground, on the east by the property of Babajee Succaram, and on the west by the property of Jamsetjee Parsee, and which said ground has for some years past been and now is occupied by Baboo Wittoo Bhundaree, as Fazundaree tenant, at a Fazundaree rent of Rs. 19 per annum.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, and at the Office of Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER, Attornies for the above named Plaintiffs, Rampart Road.—Dated this 16th day of August 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. WATSON AND CO., GENERAL AGENTS, 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—TENDERS, to be delivered on the 21st instant, are invited for WOODEN PANLIGHTS and CHUNAM PLASTERING for the New Secretariat.

Forms of Tender and further information may be obtained at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

None but Contractors known to this Office, or producing good Certificates, need apply.

J. H. E. HART, C.E., Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor. New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 18th August 1871.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE for GENTLEMEN.—Terms Moderate.—The House is pleasantly situated in a healthy locality commanding a full view of Malabar Hill, Back Bay, the Maidan, Apollo Pier, and Harbour. About 8 minutes' walk from the Dockyard, Fort. Good Stabling if required. Terms, &c, apply to 8 Grant's Buildings, 2nd Floor.

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BIRD'S-EYE, WILLS' ½ lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. ¼ Do.	1 14	2 2
CUT CAVENDISH, WILLS' ½ lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
LATAKIA, WILLS' Do.	1 0	1 2
SMOKING MIXTURE, WILLS' Do.	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, 8 oz. tin	2 0	2 4
VIRGINIAN CAVENDISH, Finest, per lb.	1 4	1 8
VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW, a splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly advertised under this name, per lb.	3 0	3 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. AND C. WHITE & Co.'s UNEQUALLED WINES.

SHERRIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry wine for general family use, per doz.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a full-bodied generous Dinner Wine	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well known "White Seal") brand, in the best quality of Sherry	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, a delicate and very dry, in high esteem among connoisseurs as the "Convent" Wine	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate wine (generally considered the cheaper wines offered as Amontillado may be not)	38 0	42 6
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO; this ne plus ultra of Sherries may fairly be said to be unequalled for delicacy, dryness and aroma	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

FINE PORT, a sound good wine, with full body and flavour. Quarts, per doz	27 0	30 0
,, Pints, ,,	16 0	18 0
SUPERIOR PORT, a first-class rich old wine, with fine bouquet (Suitable for invalids) Quarts, per dozen	34 0	38 0
Do. Pints, ,,	19 0	21 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GARDEN SEEDS, JUST IMPORTED OVERLAND.

These have been packed by a process specially purposed to preserve the power of germination.

FLOWER SEEDS.

A packet of thirty varieties, with a sheet of hints by an Anglo-Indian horticulturist, Rs. 2-8, Cash, Rs. 3.

Also, in separate packets, Seeds of a few splendid indigine of the Tropics, comprising some beautiful flowers, viz.:—

Bignonia Grandiflora.	Lobelia Cardinalis.
Cassia Auriculata.	Mauryandya (Mixed).
Citoria (Mixed).	Micebilis Jalapa.
Dolichos Sanguineus.	Passiflora Coerulea.
Godetia Roses Alba.	Phlox (Mixed).
Hibiscus Lillitous.	Salvia Coccinea.
Hibiscus Tricolor.	Salvia Patens.
Ipomœa Bona Nox.	Salvia Splendens.
Ipomœa Learii.	Thumbergia Alata.
Ipomœa Limbata.	Thumbergia Alba.
Jasminum Azoricum.	Veronica Syriaca.

Each,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Bombay United Spinning shares at Rs. 1,065. Other shares closed steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal. value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	637½
1,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,420
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	36½ nl.
40,000	720	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	25	12½	nil	National Bank of India	100
20,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 75	Colaba Land Co	1,550 x-d
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	150
7,500	2,000	200	Nil	Mazagon Land	930
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Fort Canning	405

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.9.1	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	43.10.7	do.	Do.	...
...	£10	1,080	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	198.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,000
25	1,250	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	420
180	12,000	11,000	200p.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
200	2,000	1,250	50p.	Bombay Press Co.	2,375
300	300	all	60	Jdo. Do. New	600
500	1,500	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,400
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	2,500	all	100	Fort Press Co.	2,500
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,800
250	5,000	1,667	75 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	100 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,100
2,000	400	350	35 p.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	610
120	2,500	all	500	Prince of Wales Press	2,650
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras.	980
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	810

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,625
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,675 x-d
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	450	Bombay United	1,085
1000	150	150	...	Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning	2,275
750	2,000	all	75 p.	Great Eastern	2,300
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.	Manockji Petit's	1,090
800	2,500	all	350 p.	Oriental	2,720
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,350

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	860
250,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics Bldgs Co	36
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
2,000	500	all	60 ps.	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vegas Patent Slip Co.	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	25	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
80	19	do.	China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	½
200	70	May '	Royal Bank	½ 2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do	1s. 11⅛d.
Do Documents	6 Do. do	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅝
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-11
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-12
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	13-6
Bar Gold 16 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	105½
Four per cent	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.	93½ ex cpn.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 18.

Thom, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, on duty, to Callian.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Aug. 15.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr. E. Storr, Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, three months' privilege leave, from and after the 15th September next.

Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from or after the 31st ultimo.

Mr. E. N. Overbury, Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, for fifteen months, to proceed to Europe.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Wilson, Inspector-General of Jails, privilege leave for two months, from the date on which he may be relieved.

Lieutenant J. S. Blaxland, Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days.

Captain C. B. S. Neill, Superintendent of Central Jail at Cannanore, privilege leave for seven days, from the date of quitting his station.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. David Fremantle Carmichael, Acting Member of the Board of Revenue, to be in charge of the Inam Department during the absence of the Honourable W. Robinson on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Arthur Johnston Breeks Atkinson to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem during the absence of Mr. Overbury, or until further orders—to join forthwith.

Mr. Henry Robert Grimes to act as Inspector-General of Jails during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Wilson on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. George Grimes to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Coimbatore during the employment of Mr. H. R. Grimes on other duty, or until further orders.

Lieutenant James Edward Porteous, Staff Corps, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in Tanjore during the absence of Captain Court on leave, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Isaac Jones, Acting Zillah Surgeon of Chittoor, to act also as Superintendent of the Jail at that station during the absence of Surgeon-Major A. L. T. Cooke on leave, or until further orders—to have effect from the 5th instant.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Mervyn Gray Archdall is to be considered to have acted as Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Madras, from the 22nd to 28th June 1871, inclusive, vice Surgeon Murray proceeded to England.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Roberts, R.E., Acting Superintending Engineer, to be Superintending Engineer of the third grade, in succession to Colonel A. J. M. Boileau, R. E., deceased.

Captain J. Vertue, R.E., to officiate as Superintending Engineer, and to be posted to the 5th Division.

Captain R. F. Oakes, R.E., Superintending Engineer of the second grade, to officiate as Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government during the absence of Major J. Mullins, R.E., on furlough, and to be graded while so employed as Chief Engineer of class II.

Captain J. O Hasted, R.E., Executive Engineer of the second grade, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, and to be posted to the 6th Division.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Rideout, of the Staff Corps, Military Accountant, is appointed to act as a Member of the Bonus Compensation Committee, during Lieutenant-Colonel T. Gillilan's absence on privilege leave.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lieutenant J. S. Blaxland, of the Infantry General List, probationary Superintendent of Police, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Hugh Richard Hope to be Captain, vice Clarke, Cadre 1st Light Cavalry, deceased. Dated 30th July 1871.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 35 dated 25th January 1867, the undermentioned Supernumerary Officers of Cavalry are absorbed, vice Colonel C. S. Brivar, retired :—

Cavalry—Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Dyneley—to take rank from 18th August 1871

1st Light Cavalry—Major W. G. Morris and Captain H. M. Clarke—to take rank from 15th August 1871.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lieut.-Colonel J. H. L. Kerr, of the Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer 10th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Dunn, of the Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 39th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough for one year, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Major R. W. Daunt, of the Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer 33rd Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough for two years, after the 28th August 1871, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Gubbertson, of the Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, from the 17th August 1871, on the pension of his rank.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Colonel W. C. R. Macdonald, of the Staff Corps, Commandant of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, on furlough for 18 months, after 10th October 1871, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Aug. 16.)

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Khurgessur Bose, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of Bengal, to the charge of the Dispensary at Nynee Tal.

Mr. William Arthur Howe, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to the charge of the Kirwee Sub-Division in the District of Banda, and to be invested with powers under sections 23D. and 33H. of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Surgeon Alexander Christison, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Agra, to be Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Agra.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£2 10s.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Glenlora	Edward	Newcastle, June 22.

The ship City of Vienna, McDonald, to Colombo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Bark Australian Packet, to Tuticorin

Schooner Africa, to Zanzibar.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 15 Marsala ..... Picasse ..... Genoa, June 5.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 14 Nimrod .... Calcutta.
Arundel .... Calcutta.
Dacca (s) .... Calcutta
15 Pasithes .... London.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

970 Whittington, Purdy—Captain.

FOR HAVRE.

799 City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1391 Canute, Quin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1001 Defiance, Angel—Edward Bates & Co.
1244 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

384 Kusrovie, Machon—M. Esmail.
363 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—C. Rowjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

1091 Nonpareil, Johnson—Gas Co.

FOR BOSTON.

585 Duiveland, Graves, Farnham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

915 White Adder, Harris—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik B. Allum.
705 Phettee Allum, Rowe—H. A. Noormomed.

FOR COLOMBO.

999 City of Vienna, McDonald—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

107 Amazade, Nocada—J. Sewjee.

FOR COCHIN.

125 Kerata Roodreen, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee

FOR CUCHIN AND COLOMBO.

110 Mahi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee.

FOR TUTICORIN.

292 Australian Packet, Kerkhoff, Captain.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

266 Africa, Ranchhanpt—T. Topen.

NOT FIXED.

491 Annie Fletcher, Alleyne—M. Nusserwanjee.
943 Ann Millicent, Pack—Edward Bates & Co.
1258 Callirhoe, Irwin—Edward Bates & Co.
1292 Connemara, Hughes—M. Nusserwanjee.
1787 Enoch Train, Lane—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
764 Glenlora, Edward—Stenhouse & Co.
1250 Madras, Fleming—Blay, Mackintosh & Co.
1066 Medea, Bennett—W. Nicol & Co.
1261 Montana, Parsons—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1122 Pericles, Cohill—Farnham & Co.
472 Scoloo, Howie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
589 Winslow, Parto—Captain.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1482 Columbian (s), Stewart—P & O. Co.
1365 Ceylon (s), Evans—P. & O. Co.

FOR P. GULF.

706 Keina (s), Profumo—E. Khulifan.
394 Snipe (s), Brown—H. Z. Abadin.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

718 Echiopia (s), Scott—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1250 Golconda (s), Coleman—P. and O. Co.
350 Martaban (s), Sanders—W. Nicol & Co.
1119 Orissa (s), Tomlin, F. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

NOT FIXED.

310 Futtey Sooltan, Nacoda—H. J. N. Momed Cader.
204 Letitia, Nacoda—H. Thawar.
776 Meyman, Nacoda—H. C. Ooner.
Prince of Wales, Nacoda—N. Sewjee.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
300 Clyde.
472 Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug.
1069 Dalhousie, Hewett.
4173 H. M. Jumna, Richard—R.N.
661 Earl Canning.
634 Lord Elphinstone (s).
464 Lynx, Keates.
2187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
308 May Frere—Yacht, Warner.
523 Quangting.
577 Sir John Lawrence.
408 H. M. Sind, Teazer, Blomfield—R.N.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ann Millicent, 5 hhds port wine, J Nowrojee ; 15 cases biscuit's R Cowasjee.

Callirhoe, 18 casks yellow and green colours, Landing and Shipping Agency.

FROM LONDON.

Medea, 240 cases brandy, E Rustomjee Mody ; 14 casks fire clay, H Allybhoy ; 113 cases oilmanstores, 100 cases candles, &c. M Cowasjee.

Callirhoe, 66 casks pale ale and 50 cases stouts, Payne & Co ; 65 casks medicine, H Jewraz ; 13 cases printed books, A Bapoocasks medicine, H Jewraz ; 13 cases printed books, A Bapoocasks medicine, H Jewraz ; 13 cases printed books, A Bapoocasks medicine, H Jewraz ; 13 cases printed books, A Bapoojee ; 12 cases biscuits, N and B Wadia ; 22 cases oilmanstores, &c., Blackwell & Co ; 30 drums linseed oil, A Adumbhoy ; 109 cases corn Geneva and 50 cases brandy, John S Elmore & Co.

White Adder, 25 hhds pale ale, Payne & Co.

PER WRECKED s. s. BRADELBANE.

FROM ZANZIBAR.

Schooner Africa, 675 cases kerosine oil, T Topun.

FROM JEDDAH.

Hamoody, 17 boxes brandy, J Nowrojee ; 25 boxes brandy, B Dhunjeebhoy ; 20 boxes brandy, C Nanabhoy ; 5 cases moselle, H Jamsetjee ; 5 cases brandy, C Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Defiance, 100 bales cotton, V Pranjeevandass ; 60 bales cotton, K Bhowanjee.

Canute, 20 tons old iron, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

Ceylon (s), 50 bales cotton, B Vishookandass ; 51 bales cotton, J Hormusjee & Co ; 35 bales wool, T Cullianjee ; 50 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co ; 25 bales cotton, M Lallbhoy ; 17 bales cotton, C Joogulbhoy ; 53 bales cotton, P Lallbhoy, Colombian (s), 21 bales wool, J Hormusjee.

FOR LONDON.

Ceylon (s), 62 pieces E teath, J Peerbhoy.

Whittington, 210 bags linseed, F M Dama ; 125 bags gaalie, V Ebrahim & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packe
United Kingdom	Aug. 22	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	...
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 19	11 A.M.	...
China	,, 30	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 30	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Sept. 5	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M. :—

Tuesday	... August	... 22	Saturday	... October	... 28
Do	... do	... 29	Do	... November	... 4
Do	... September	... 5	Do	... do	... 11
Do	... do	... 12	Do	... do	... 18
Do	... do	... 19	Do	... do	... 25
Saturday	... do	... 30	Do	... December	... 2
Do	... do	... 7	Do	... do	... 9
Do	... do	... 14	Do	... do	... 16
Do	... do	... 21	Do	... do	... 23
			Do	... do	... 30

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Rev. F. L. SHARPIN. | F. ROWLAND, Esq.
Rev. W. H. HARPUR. | R. C. SMITH, Esq.

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. A. SWORNE-BOURNE, (Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).

HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, is now carried on in the large upper-storied Bungalow formerly known as the Victoria Hotel, overlooking the Government Gardens.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month according to age and requirements.

A Bullock Gharry is provided for the conveyance of Children to and from the School, during the Monsoon, at a small extra charge.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master.

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BADHAM—August 14th, at Madras, the wife of C. A. Badham, Esq., of a son.
HOGAN—August 15th, at Allahabad, the wife of G. Hogan, of a son.
ROCH—August 2nd, at Chukrata, the wife of Dr. Roch, H. M.'s 55th Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

HORSFORD—August 11th, at Kussowlie (of enteric fever), Frances Mary, the beloved wife of Captain E. C. O'Bryen Horsford, District Superintendent of Police, Umballa.
WHITE—August 11th, at Bangalore, Sergeant W. White, Madras Sappers and Miners.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1871.

IT was generally thought, at the time, that the Governor of Bombay took a very undignified course, in making a personal attack on Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 21st April last, for certain alleged misstatements in a memorial of the Bombay Association. His Excellency himself, however, excused his conduct by speaking of the Association of which Mr. Nowrojee is Secretary in these terms :—"The Bombay Association assumes to "itself a high position. It enrols among its "members important and influential citizens. "Its members assume, in the petition which "was read to the Council a short time "ago, to speak on behalf of themselves "and their countrymen in this Presidency "they send communications to the Secretary of "State for India, and make representations in "Parliament as well as to this Council ; and, is it "too much to ask that an Association holding "this position should at least take the trouble to "acquaint themselves with the facts before they "address this Council with reference to legisla"tion ?" These words evidently amount to a formal recognition of the Bombay Association as a power in the State ; so that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has no reason to complain if the Secretary to the Association answers him in the style of one potentate addressing another. We cannot concur, therefore, in the popular opinion that Mr. Nowrojee's letter to the Governor, which we published three days ago, is grossly impertinent. Mr. Nowrojee is a man who, if you give him an inch, will be sure to take an ell ; and all we are surprised at is, that he has let four months pass away before availing himself of a chance of bettering his position by showing the natives how smartly he can criticize the speeches of the Queen's representative in Bombay. But State papers are not composed so easily as newspaper articles. Here the letter is, however, at last ; and we shall now try to ascertain which of the two ruling powers of Western India, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee or Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, has misrepresented the other.

First, with regard to the new law compelling certain Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency to contribute towards paying the cost of the police. The Bombay Association, in its memorial, described the Police Bill as intended to lay "the whole cost of the police" on the Municipalities, instead of letting them continue the equitable practice then existing, of paying only a portion of that cost. The Governor thereupon declared that the Association had, by their "total ignorance of the subject, entirely misre"presented the real state of affairs." The Municipalities to be affected by the Bill, he said, paid nothing towards the support of the police ; and the object of the Bill was to introduce that very arrangement of dividing the expense between the Government and the Municipalities which the Association considered "equitable." This ignorance, the reader, was unpardonable, because, in his financial statement of April 5, delivered in Council ten days before the petition of the Association was drawn up, he had clearly explained what was the object of the Bill. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee now retorts that the fault of misrepresentation cannot be brought home to the Association, because "there was nothing in "the preamble or body of the Bill to show that "it was proposed to make the Municipalities "contribute only a portion of the cost" ; and with reference to the other point in the Governor's "flat contradiction," he gives a list of Municipalities in the Southern Division of the Presidency and in Sind which contributed last year towards the maintenance of the police, and asks how this fact can be reconciled with the Governor's allegation that the native petitioners did not know what they were talking about when they said the Municipalities were already taxed for the purpose stated in the Bill. This reply looks well ; but it is utterly misleading. On looking back to the report of His Excellency's speech of 5th April, we find that the passage relating to the Police Bill runs as follows :—"One bill is for enabling us to fix "a *contribution* upon the large and wealthy cities "of the Presidency towards the general expendi"ture on the police. I have said we are about to "withdraw from the Municipality of Bombay the "contribution, which we have heretofore given "them, of a lac of rupees, and I cannot but think "that every one present will recognize *the strict "equity of our request in asking for power to take "from the wealthy Municipalities, such as "Surat, Ahmedabad, Poona, Broach, and others "such a small sum* as would enable us "to raise from all combined a sum of not more "than one lac and a half of rupees." Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee shows that Poona did pay something in 1869-70 towards the cost of the police—and perhaps the name of that city may have been included by mistake in the Governor's list—but none of the other Municipalities mentioned paid anything. It is clear therefore that, with this speech before them, the Bombay Association were guilty of culpable carelessness in asserting that the cities named by His Excellency already paid half the police expenses, and that the object of the new Bill was to force them to pay the entire amount. Such reckless misrepresentation was a grave offence against the State ; and Mr. Nowrojee only makes matters worse by now, after four months have gone by, attempting to throw on the Government the responsibility for his own shameful perversion of facts.

The next point has reference to the unfortunate Feasts Bill. The Bombay Association charged the Government with intending, by this Bill, to tax "charitable and religious festivals," a charge which the Governor characterized as "unfounded, and not only that, but contrary to "the evident wish of the Government as evidenced "by the very Bill which they have laid upon the "table." Mr. Nowrojee now points out that this contradiction is inconsistent with the language of the interpretation clause of the Bill, which defined "feasts" as including an assembly of more than one hundred persons for eating or drinking "on any secular "or religious occasion or ceremony," as well as with the words of the statement of objects and reasons of the bill, in which festivities "and "ceremonies" are spoken of. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee can make out a much better case for himself on this head than on the other ; for, from the speeches of His Excellency and Mr. Tucker on the day the local budget was brought forward, it might not unfairly be inferred that the Government meant to tax religious as well as all other feasts. But the Bill itself contained a clause which gave special power to the Government "to exempt any tribe or class of persons, or any "class of feasts, from the tax," and this clause was inserted in the Bill for the express purpose of allowing the Government to "exempt religious "and charitable festivals of a certain kind." If the members of Government, knowing the popular jealousy of the interference of the State in matters of religion, were to blame for neglecting to point out, from the beginning, the limitations of the Bill, the Bombay Association, on the other hand, was not justified in appealing to popular prejudice against the proposed tax without having taken the trouble to satisfy itself as to the meaning of the exemption clause of the Bill. The Bombay Association, then, with all the time it has had for giving point and finish to its afterthoughts, has not succeeded in clearing itself of the accusations levelled against it by the Governor ; and, considering that the charges were uttered on the 21st April, while the reply is dated 5th August, the public will be able to gauge the sincerity of the hope expressed by the Secretary to the Association, that His Excellency in Council "will appreciate the *im*"*patience* manifested by it of accusations so "serious as recklessness of assertion and misrepre"sentation of the intentions and measures of "Government."

IN discussing the question of the "balance of trade" against India, the transfer of enfaced rupee paper between this country and England ought to be carefully noted. For some months past large amounts of Government paper have been finding their way back to this country. From a statement published in last week's *Gazette of India* we find that, from 9th June 1867 to 31st May 1871, there were 1,163 lacs of paper enfaced from India, and 825 re-transferred from London, leaving a balance against India of 338 lacs, by which amount the Indian debt held at home was increased during those four years. In the months of June and July this balance was reduced to 269 lacs, only 46 lacs having been enfaced from India against 115 re-transferred from London—a difference of 69 lacs in the two months.

WE quoted the other day from the *Pioneer* an article expressing alarm at the permission recently granted to the Currency Department to increase the amount of their reserve invested in Government Securities from four to six millions sterling. The Finance Minister seems, however, to take no advantage of this extension of his power, for, while the amount of Currency Notes in circulation on the 31st ult. was Rs. 10,72,14,210, the reserve of silver coin and bullion held by the Currency Department amounted to Rs. 7,48,60,706, and that of Gold Bullion to 72,495, making a total reserve in specie of Rs. 7,49,42,201, and leaving a balance of only Rs. 3,22,72,009 invested in Government Securities. As the notes retired in the month did not amount to more than Rs. 1,70,32,620, and the average for each month is under two crores, it seems absurd to keep a specie reserve of seven crores and a-half on hand. In these quiet times, the Currency Department might easily invest six crores in Government Securities, without risk of bringing its notes into discredit with the public.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal arrived at Gowhatty on the 14th, and was to leave for Upper Assam, accompanied by the Commissioner, on the 15th inst.

DESIROUS of extending opium cultivation in Cude, the Government of India has, we read, raised the price to be paid to the cultivators from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5 per seer of the standard consistence.

THE flood on the Jumna at Delhi was still rising on Thursday ; a little more, and the bridge would be under water. As it was, a person with legs of an average length when sitting on the lowest platform could paddle with his feet in the river.

WE notice from the Calcutta papers that Mr. and Mrs. Gill, who lately gave some entertainments in Bombay, intended to give an entertainment in Calcutta, half the proceeds of which would be devoted to the funds of the Magdalen Asylum.

THE *Englishman* learns that Colonel Mowbray Thompson's case has been reconsidered, and that, if he retires at all from the army, his retirement will be purely optional. Also, that Colonel Thompson will, at least for the present, remain in the service.

WE (*Englishman*) hear that the military officer in the Assam Commission, whom the Lieutenant-Governor removed from his office for the miscarriage of justice, to say the least, in the alleged case of coolie-flogging, has been memorialising the Supreme Government for a reversal of the sentence. Without entering into the details, we cannot help thinking that the right of appeal from the local Government has of late been too freely used by military officers in civil employ. A too facile interference by the Supreme Government would be subversive of discipline in Bengal.

We publish in another column a [illegible] and elaborate judgment of Mr. Justice Melvill in an important Deshmooki suit. The judgment sets forth the duties of the office of a Sir Deshmook, and describes the manner in which suits against Government are, as a rule, defended in the mofussil. The duties attaching to the office of a Deshmook, or Deshpanday, have of late excited much discussion in our Civil Courts, and the decision in question is calculated to throw no small light on the subject. Government may also learn from it how their interests are cared for in such suits in the mofussil.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP.

WE are indebted to Mr. Melville, of the Mofussil Company, for the following copies of telegrams received from the districts regarding the condition of the cotton crops :—

WURDAN.

The rainfall has been very slight, but the crops are in excellent condition.

OOMRAWUTTEE.

Hardly any rain during the week, but the crops are still flourishing.

SHEAGAUM.

Crops look very fair. No rain yet.

KHAMGAUM.

The crops in this district are much in want of rain. Weather here still bright and dry. Rain has fallen on the neighbouring hills. Excellent accounts from Akote.

BROACH.

Crops in good condition, but rather backward.

THE LEASE OF THE MUNICIPAL HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Crawford's opponents on the lease question seem to lose sight of the fact that Bombay now is not quite the same place that it was a few years ago. I was in Bombay then, and I know that there was not a single building available suited for the Municipal Offices at a rent even in excess of that paid for the present place. Nor was there any prospect of one becoming available within any reasonable time. Labour and materials were then unusually cheap. Could anything be more natural than that it should occur to Mr. Crawford that if he could find a person willing to build suitable offices for the Municipality in a good situation on his own plan, under the superintendence of the Municipality's own Engineer, at an expenditure which the Municipal Commissioner was to approve of, he would be doing a good thing for the Municipality if he secured them a place of the kind at a rent which only repaid the landlord a fair yield of interest on his outlay ?

It is objected that he should not have taken the offices for so long a lease as ten years. The Justices of the Peace are too intelligent a body of men, I am sure, to suppose that any sane man would be found who would build a house on such terms as I have mentioned, unless he had some guarantee that it would be let for several years to come. The agreeing to take the lease for ten years was the bait with which Mr. Crawford hooked the landlord into the building of the house. Without that tempting bait, I doubt if Mr. Ardaseer would have laid out his money in building, on Mr. Crawford's designs and specification, premises which, although peculiarly suited to the Municipality, might be unfitted as a residence or as offices for the public in general.

If the premises have been built at a reasonable expense (and no one has ever yet said that they were not), it seems to me that the Justices have nothing to complain of in their being taken for ten years. The Municipality, or something in its place, will, I presume, exist for at least that time. But Mr. Crawford has made a better bargain still. He has introduced a condition into the lease that he may at any time buy up the building at its value.

Mr. Crawford may have his faults. He is no doubt a "bould" man. He does not knuckle down perhaps in a sufficiently becoming way to some of his patrons on the Bench ; but shew me the patriot amongst all that noble band who, under the leadership of the gallant proprietor of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, are now from pure, simple, and disinterested motives heroically fighting the battle of the poor, oppressed, distressed, and humbugged ratepayers, that can get a fine suitable office for the Municipality at a rent of about Rs. 2,000 a month, which I understand is all that would have to be paid if the premises were purchased by the Municipality, and 5½ or 6 per cent. debentures issued.

A JUSTICE.

THE CASTRA COLONY

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE HIGH COURT ON THE DUTIES OF A "DESHMOOK."

LAST week, at the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball disposed of the case of Rungoba Naik, special appellant, against the Collector of Ratnagiri, special respondent.

The plaintiff Rungoba Naik sued the Collector of Ratnagiri for the recovery of certain emoluments to which he claimed to be entitled, as owner of the office of Sir Deshmook. The suit was instituted in the Court of the Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri (A. Lyon, Esq.,) who, on the 13th April 1870, threw out the claim, on the ground that it was barred by the Law of Limitation. The Assistant Judge also held that the Collector had a right to appointi or to call upon the plaintiff to appoint, three additional karkoons to do writing business in the Mamlutdars' kutcheries of the talooka of which the plaintiff was the Sir Deshmook.

The plaintiff then appealed to the High Court, and urged, among other objections, that (1) the Assistant Judge was wrong in holding the claim barred by the statute of limitation, and that (2) the Collector had no right to appoint or to require the Sir Deshmook to appoint any additional karkoons.

Mr. Anstey and Mr. Shantaram Nara yen for the appellant, and Mr. Mayhew (Legal Remembrancer) and Mr. Dhirajlal, Mathuradas (Government Pleader) for the Collector of Ratnagiri.

MR. JUSTICE MELVILL gave the following decision in the case 9th :—This case presents a fair specimen of the manner in which the defence of suits against Government in the mofussil is ordinarily conducted.

The mode of defence is almost invariably as follows:—A suit being brought against a Collector on account of some revenue exaction, or some payment withheld, the Collector puts in a written statement in which he pleads the statute of limitations, whether or not there is the smallest ground for such a plea. He then proceeds to say that the suit is barred by Act 18 of 1850, which is an Act for the greater protection of magistrates and others acting judicially. Then follows a justification of the act complained of by a reference to certain sections of regulations and Acts which, as often as not, have nothing to do with the matter in question. After the settlement of issues, the Collector obtains as many adjournments as the Court is disposed to grant, and finally, having put in little or no evidence, he leaves the Court to arrive at a decision if it can, with the aid of such books of reference as the Judge can lay his hands on, and such knowledge of the details of revenue administration as he may have acquired in the course of his own service as a revenue officer.

In the present case, we have the usual plea of limitation, for which there is rather better ground than there ordinarily is; the plea of protection by Act 18 of 1850, which is simply absurd, and has, of course, been abandoned; a justification of the act complained of by a reference to section 4 of Act 2 of 1843, which is so utterly inapplicable, that the learned Legal Remembrancer supposes it to have been quoted by mistake; and the usual omission to put in any evidence which could in any way assist the Court in arriving at a decision.

The suit is brought by a Sir Dessai or Sir Deshmook (the terms are interchangeable), to recover from the Collector of Ratnagiri certain sums declared from proceeds of the wuttun during the years 1857-58 and 1868-69, and expended by the Collector in payment of two karkoons, who were employed without the plaintiff's consent. The plaint states that three karkoons were so employed; but it appears from the statement of the plaintiff, and one of his witnesses, that one of the number of his family had also acted as one of these karkoons and received the salary; so that we have really only to deal with the money of which the plaintiff has been deprived by the employment of two karkoons. Two minor demands are stated in the plaint, but it is admitted that we are not called upon to decide on the merits of these claims, as no evidence has been offered that the plaintiff has sustained any loss in respect of them.

The material part of the defence is that the suit is barred by limitation, inasmuch as the two karkoons were first employed in 1854, and that the Collector had a right to entertain these karkoons to perform duties, which the plaintiff either could not or would not perform.

As regards the question of limitation, I am of opinion that the case of Raiji Manore v. Desai Kullianrai Hookmutrai, 6 Bombay High Court, 56, on which the District Judge relies, is not in point, and that the claim is not barred, even for at least as it relates to arrears, accruing due during the six years preceding the institution of the suit. It is not, and never has been, disputed that the money which the Collector has diverted from the plaintiff's use forms a part of the proceeds of the plaintiff's wuttun. The Collector in his written statement says that the karkoons were employed in 1854, because an extra establishment was required to assist in the introduction of the revenue survey, and exhibit No. 21 shows that this was the reason given at the time for entertaining the karkoons. It may be that, as the Collector says, the introduction of the survey rendered it urgently necessary to appoint these karkoons in 1854, and he may have had a right to do so; but it does not follow that he had a right to retain their services after the survey was completed. The plaintiff may have acquiesced while the necessity existed, but it does not follow that he is bound to do so after the necessity has ceased. He may have had no cause of action in 1854, or for some years after, but he may have cause of action now. I think that the deduction made each year from the plaintiff's allowances must be considered as constituting a new cause of action, and therefore that the plaintiff is entitled to recover any such deductions made without justification within the period of limitation applicable to the case. Looking to the nature of the claim, I am inclined to think that it is rather a claim for money had and received for the use of the plaintiff, and then for the recovery of an interest in immoveable property, and that, therefore, it is not incumbent on the plaintiff to bring his suit within 12 years from the date when the cause of action arose.

I proceed now to consider the merits of the case. The case put before us is that the villages of which the plaintiff is Desmook were originally included in one talooka, but that at some time before 1854 that talooka was divided into three. The duties of the plaintiff's office, it is said, require that he or some person to represent him should attend at every Mamlutdar's or Mahalkurree's kutcherry; and so long as there was only one Mamlutdar, the plaintiff, or a karkoon on his behalf, performed this duty. When in consequence of this division of the talooks, there were three kutcherries instead of one, the plaintiff was told that he must appoint three karkoons instead of one, and on his refusal to do so, the Collector made the appointment himself.

Now, if this statement of the case be strictly accurate, I think the Collector was justified in what he did. By section 2 of Act 11 of 1843, hereditary officers are bound "to render the usual services of their respective offices, as far as may be required by the Collector or other officer under whose control they may be placed by usage or the orders of Government." If the "usual service" of a Deshmook is to be constantly in attendance and perform the business of writing in the Mamlutdar's or Mahalkurree's kutcherry, then when circumstances made it impossible for the plaintiff to perform the whole duty himself, he was bound to appoint a karkoon to perform it in each kutcherry in which it had to be performed. The plaintiff has no right to complain that his duties have been increased by the subdivision of the talooks. When the wuttun was granted to his family in consideration of the performance of duties of a particular kind, there was no undertaking that the quantity of service of that kind which he would be called upon to render should be invariable. Moreover, it may be presumed that the talooka was divided, because it was too large to be efficiently supervised by a single officer, in which case the measure would tend to better administration, and to a consequent increase of revenue, of which the plaintiff, who is paid by a percentage on the revenue, would have the benefit. If he would not himself engage the establishment necessary to assist him in his duties, he cannot complain that the Collector assumed the responsibility of doing so. It is true that there is nothing in Act 11 of 1843, which directly authorises the Collector to do this, but the Act does authorise the Collector to fine a hereditary officer who does not perform his duty, and out of such fine he may pay persons to perform it, so that, to all intents and purposes, the law gives to the Collector the power to entertain such establishment as is necessary for the performance of the usual duties of a "wuttun," if the wuttundar refuses to do so himself.

But the question still remains, what are the usual services of a Deshmook? and was the employment of two extra karkoons, or one of them, necessary, to enable the plaintiff to perform those services? On these points the Collector has offered no evidence and given no information, and yet it is upon these points that the whole case turns. It is not to be tolerated that Collectors should regard the "wuttuns" of hereditary officers as a fund out of which they may employ as many karkoons as they please, and thus make the "wuttundars" bear the cost of supplementing deficient establishments in Government offices. If the Collector takes upon himself to spend any of the proceeds of a wuttun, he is bound to show that the money was spent in securing the performance of duties which the wuttundar was bound to perform.

I hardly find myself in a position to say what the duties of a Deshmook are. Under the Maratha Government the Deshmook and Deshpanday held respectively the same position in a pergunnah which the Patel and Kookurnee occupied in a village. The Deshmook was the chief police and revenue authority, and was responsible for the collection of revenue. He occupied a position somewhat similar to that of our Mamlutdars, and since the appointment of Mamlutdars there would appear to be little occasion for the performance by the Deshmook of any of his ancient functions. What function have been substituted for them does not clearly appear. The duties of a Deshpanday have been defined with the most minute detail (Revenue Circular Orders, page 268), but those of a Deshmook do not appear ever to have been defined. The plaintiff has put in two exhibits which have some bearing upon the question. Exhibit No. 13 is an order by the Collector of Ratnagiri in 1841 to the effect that Deshmooks were not to be required to appoint karkoons, because writing was not their business. Their duty, the Collector said, was to give information respecting the revenue, or other matters connected with the land, and to accompany the Mamlutdar when required to go out upon any investigation. Such, it was added, was the result of enquiries which had been made as to the custom. Exhibit No. 14 is a circular issued under the order of the Revenue Commissioner in 1847. It forbids the appointment of outsiders when there is any sharer in the wuttun who is competent, and it declares that Deshmooks are not to be held incompetent, because they cannot write, inasmuch as writing is not their business. I find in Revenue Circular, dated 9th September 1845, which is to much the same effect, but this letter indicates that some reading and writing business was considered to devolve upon the Deshmook, and it is said that there is no objection to a Deshmook or Deshpanday employing karkoons if they require them. It appears from the plaintiff's own evidence in this case that, previously to the division of the talooks, he or some member of his family, or a karkoon on his behalf, did perform some writing business in the Mamlutdar's kutcherry; and since the division, the plaintiff or his relative has performed the same duties at one of the Mahal kutcheries. Mr. Wilson, in his Glossary of Indian Terms, says, "Under the present administration the Deshmook is a distinct revenue officer who is expected to superintend the cultivation and report on the state of the crops, to assist in the settlement of the annual revenue, and to give general aid to the Collector and his establishment in the discharge of revenue duties." In a Government letter, published at page 271 of the Revenue Circular Orders, it is said in regard to Deshmooks and Deshpandays—"The institution of such wuttuns must have had in view to provide a body of public servants of a permanent character who, from their constant residence and employment in their village or districts, would acquire and perpetuate a knowledge of the minutest details." And again at page 275, "The very object of these officers is that they should be the depositories of all local information respecting their districts." These last extracts agree with what the plaintiff says in his examination-in-chief by the defendant. "It is the duty of the Sir Desai to give information." From these scanty materials, we may, perhaps, safely arrive at the conclusion that the "usual services" of a Deshmook consist in making himself thoroughly acquainted with all circumstances affecting the land revenue in his district, and in communicating such information to the Mamlutdar or Mahalkurree, and that he is bound to perform or get performed so much writing business as is necessary for the above purpose, and no more. It certainly does not follow as a necessary consequence from this statement of his duties, that he is bound to employ a karkoon in every kutcherry in his district. There would appear to be no physical impossibility in the plaintiff's performing all the duties personally, or with the assistance of the single karkoon he formerly employed. At any rate, as I have before remarked, it was for the Collector to shew that the two extra karkoons, or one of them were necessary to ensure the performance of the Deshmook's "usual services," and this he has not even attempted to shew.

I would allow the claim to the extent of Rs. 216 per annum, the pay of two karkoons at Rs. 9 per mensem for the six years preceding the institution of the suit. I would also allow interest at 9 per cent. and costs in proportion.

Mr. Justice Kemball concured.

PANCHGUNNY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Deccan Herald*, writing from Panchgunny, says—

Thinking that you will not be averse to hearing from this station, and that it is not generally known to your readers that a High School is to be established here soon, I have taken the liberty to write to say that a highly approved master has been engaged in England, that he may be expected to arrive in Bombay at an early date, and that in all likelihood the school will be opened soon after the close of the monsoon. Many fancy that it is next to impossible to live on these hills during the monsoon months, more especially so as regards the aged and very young children; but nothing is more contrary to the truth. As a proof of this, I have to say that there are *now* at this date, exactly fifty of us living here; and all, with the exception of one child, who was brought up very ill, and had been so for eighteen months previously, are well in health. The ages of the fifty range from seventy-five years down to seven or eight weeks. The former has lived here, and enjoyed good health too, for over two years; and the latter was born here. Another, a pensioner, has lived here *constantly* for eighteen years, and during all that time has never ailed but once, and then only slightly. Visitors, sick and well, come in all seasons. Whole families have come up and gone down lately, in the wettest time of the year.

CULTIVATION OF CAROLINA RICE IN INDIA.

A PRECIS of the reports received from different districts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Madras, Burmah, and Ceylon, on the result of the experimental cultivation of Carolina rice seed received from England in 1868, and of acclimatised seed from Madras, is published in the *Gazette of India*. On these reports the Government of India has passed the following resolution :—

"Experiments in the culture of this exotic staple have been carried on since 1868, and the papers read above contain the results of the experiments made in 1868, 1869 and 1870 in the Bengal Presidency and certain districts in Madras and Ceylon. Although the Government of India is not yet in a position to decide authoritatively as to the exact merits of the Carolina paddy, as compared with the several indigenous varieties, and although the opinions of different officers and the reports of the results attained in different localities are very discordant, there appears to be sufficiently a balance in favour of the superior utility of the American plant.

"The advantages which this exotic possesses over the indigenous varieties may be briefly summed up as follows :

I.—The Carolina paddy plant is more hardy, as it is less easily injured by gales and heavy rains, which entirely prostrate the Indian kinds. It requires a less amount of water than the Indian plant: it suffers less from drought, and also (according to some authorities) from floods.

II.—The produce of this species of rice is much greater than that of the country kinds.

(a.)—In respect of its yield in grain, it gives a much larger gross weight of rice in the husk, and, the husk being thinner, it yields a larger proportion of clean rice to rice in husk, and, when ripe, it does not drop its seed in consequence of a little rain or wind as the Indian varieties generally do.

(b.)—The straw is longer and stronger than that of Indian rice, and can be utilized for thatching or other purposes to which the Indian straw is almost useless. In Burmah it is said to be greedily devoured by cattle.

III.—The straw is coarser, and in a much shorter time than the indigenous varieties, so that in Burmah and in some places on the Continent of India it would be possible to obtain two crops of Carolina rice during the time of one Indian rice.

IV When properly attended to, it appears to improve rather than deteriorate by cultivation in India.

"2. On the other hand, the following are the disadvantages of the Carolina rice :

I.—Its quality (according at any rate to Indian ideas) is somewhat coarse. It has little flavor and scarcely any scent. It is believed to contain somewhat less nutriment, is less liked by native consumers, and commands at present a lower price in the market.

II. The straw is coarser, and, in some localities, is said to be less liked by cattle.

"3. Considering how little justice has on the whole been done to the cultivation of this foreign staple, and that it is quite a recent introduction into this country, the Governor-General in Council thinks it may safely be concluded that the balance of advantages is in its favour, and that it is expedient to continue the trial. His Excellency in Council accordingly directs that the local Governments and Administrations and the Bengal Presidency be requested to state as early as possible what quantity of seed they will require and by what time it should reach them. Application will then be made to the Secretary of State for a supply of seed of the finest quality.

"4. His Excellency in Council also directs that, besides the supply it is intended to obtain, instructions be issued to district officers to utilize all existing seed, and to take particular care that all seed produced by the cultivation of the supply to be procured through the Secretary of State, is carefully preserved for use in 1873.

"5. The Governor-General in Council attaches great importance to the experimental cultivation of this rice, and trusts that the local Governments and Administrations will do their utmost to make this trial a really satisfactory and conclusive one,—not necessarily attempting it in all districts, but carefully selecting the most favourable localities and the most careful officers, and making such arrangements as will ensure the receipt from them of full and correct accounts of the results obtained. His Excellency in Council considers that for this purpose it would be advisable for the local Governments and Administrations at once to decide upon the number and locality of the cultivators who should be carried on, so that no delay whatever might occur in the distribution of the seed when it arrives.

"6. The Secretary of State will be requested to procure and send out as early as possible by the Suez Canal 50 barrels of seed of the first and best quality, with an intimation that, if necessary, a further quantity will be indented for on receipt of replies from the several local Governments to the enquiry made in paragraph 3."

DECIMAL SUBDIVISION OF THE RUPEE.

The Gazette of India contains some papers on the decimal subdivision of the rupee, which are introduced by the following note by Lieutenant-General His Excellency the Hon. Sir W. R. Mansfield, dated 7th March 1870. The paper of Mr. Molesworth on decimalisation, as applied to the currency of Ceylon, we omit; but his further paper, dated Simla, 10th July 1871, we shall publish in our next issue :—

NOTE BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON. SIR W. R. MANSFIELD, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., DATED 7TH MARCH 1870.

I take the liberty of circulating some official papers on the currency of Ceylon which were lately forwarded to me by His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of that island.

The second set of papers refers to a project for the decimalization of the subsidiary inferior coinage of the rupee, according to which the rupee being divided in 100 cents :—8 annas=50 cents, 4 annas=25, 2 annas=12½, 1 anna=6¼, cents.

It is proposed that the two first should remain in circulation, viz., the 8 anna and 4 anna piece, and that for the inferior sums, these should :—

Silver	1		10th rupee.
Copper	1		50th "
	1		100th "
	1		200th "

For the argument and the scheme, I refer to Mr. Molesworth's paper which has been very carefully worked out.

With regard to the simplification of account-keeping and the petty calculations which occur daily in every shop and bazaar, and further to the expediency of having metallic coins which may take the place of cowries, &c., &c., it appears to me that the scheme is worthy the best consideration of the Financial Department.

The objection which meets us at once is that the anna is the basis of our stamp-duties. The difficulty does not appear to be insurmountable, if some "give and take" arrangement be adopted in the lowest priced stamps, such as that suggested for Ceylon.

NOTE BY COLONEL RICHARD STRACHEY, R.E., C.S.I., DATED 28TH MARCH 1871.

The first point to consider is whether the rupee is likely to remain the unit of Indian money account, or whether, within any period to which we can look forward, it is probable that it may be displaced by anything else.

I conclude that it will continue to be the unit, and for the following reasons/

I regard the expediency of having an international *coinage* as something quite distinct from that of having a universal system of *money account*. The first I believe to be easily attainable, as regards Europe and America, by the modification of the existing *coins*, so as to render them all referrible to a 5-franc coin. But this by no means implies that the national systems of *account* should necessarily be changed, and I don't think that this will be done so as to lead to a uniform system for a long time to come. For our present purposes, in fact, I should regard the period as so remote as not to affect the question now at issue.

I thus arrive at the conclusion that we may regard the pound as likely to remain the account unit of England. From this I further argue that so long as this is the case, any modification of the Indian coinage and system of account, to bring it into better accord with the systems of [illegible]m at conformity with the pound s[illegible] and not the franc system of the Con[illegible]

And this seems to me to be so, because 10 rupees are approximately equal to 1 pound, and because a conversion on this basis has become habitual, and is convenient, bringing the Indian system into a decimal relation with that of England. It would not be possible, without a great disturbance, to adopt the franc unit in India, and, further, it is generally admitted that the franc unit of *account* is too small.

I conclude, therefore, as before stated, that we may consider the rupee unit of account as likely to be retained in India, and that any change is likely to be in the direction of making a rupee a tenth of a pound. How all this may be brought about is a question not directly bearing on the present point; but, whether it ever happens or not, I consider that we shall be safe in working up to a rupee unit of *account* in any decimalization of the subdivisions of the Indian coinage.

The first thing that is apparent on looking into this subject is that a rupee being divided now into 16 annas, each of which is divided into 12 pies, the total number of pies in a rupee is 192. This number is so little different from 200, that there would no appreciable difference, for purposes or retail trade, between 1 pie and one two-hundredth part of a rupee. Here a possible basis for a decimal subdivision at once appears.

But a little consideration is necessary before determining what shall be the exact system of sub-division adopted. My conclusion is that we should simply divide the rupee into 100 parts for purposes of *account*, calling them cents; 1 cent would thus be equal very nearly to 2 pies of the present scale. Hence 1 pie, if such a coin were retained, would be half a cent, and would be written ·005 rupee. Any smaller fraction than ·005 rupee could not be represented by coin, if the pie were the lowest in the scale, and such smaller fractions would be disregarded as fractions of pie now are.

To suit the coinage to this arrangement, we should have the existing 8-anna piece equal to 50 cents, the 4-anna piece equal to 25 cents, the 2-anna piece equal to 12½ cents. These two last pieces are not proper members of a decimal coinage, but it would be expedient to continue them for some time, until the new decimal coins were familiar. The new silver coins eventually to be substituted for the 4-anna and 2-anna pieces would be a 20-cent and a 10-cent coin. The last would be easily practicable. The franc silver coinage of Europe has a 20-centime piece, which is only a little more than 8 cents of the Indian scale.

For copper pieces I think the coins would be of copper. The largest copper coin now struck is the half-anna, or double pice, equal to about 3 cents of the new scale. I should think a 5-cent coin should be given, supplemented by 2 cents, 1 cent, and ½ cent, the last of which would be the equivalent of the pie and the lowest in the scale.

But as a provisional arrangement, I think it would be well, instead of the 2-cent piece, to coin a 1½ cent piece, which would practically be equal to the ¼ anna or common pice; the difference between the existing ¼ anna coin and a 1½ cent would only be ¼th of a pie, and may be better stated perhaps by saying that 64 of the old coins go to the rupee instead of 66⅔ of the new ones.

I also think that if such a system as this is adopted, occasion might be taken to give a more independent position to the Mint, and to assign to it a specific name, and endeavour to bring it into use as a unit for *payments*. It has long been said by those who have considered the subject, that the interests of all classes of society in India suffer by the inconveniently large value of the coin on which all transactions are based, and in terms of which all payments are made. No doubt, to make a change in this respect will not be very easy; but this, as I have said on other occasions, is all the more reason for setting about the thing at once.

The remedy would be a very simple and very innocent one, and I cannot conceive how the most tender conscience could be alarmed at it. All that is necessary is to give a *new* and *special name* to the 8-anna piece, or half rupee. I would suggest as a suitable name the term '*Rind*,' which is a fair equivalent of '*Franc*.'

The enquiry that has been suggested as to the probability of being able to get a decimalized system of coinage established in India without difficulty, although it might lead to the accumulation of some interesting facts of which we now know nothing or little, seems to me of no sort of practical utility in relation to the essential point at issue. It is altogether impossible to adopt any conclusions at all on such a subject, excepting on somewhat abstract principles, as all experience proves that whatever coins are issued are in point of fact brought into use. The state of the Indian copper coinage does not, to my mind, in the least militate against the general assertion I thus have made. Where the British pice are properly treated and can be got, they are much used with complete readiness, and so it will be with all coins.

What we have to do is to see that the coins we issue will really be convenient, and this can only be ascertained by appealing to reason guided by experience, and not by interrogating ignorance and its consequences.

It is always reasonable to consider how ignorant people can be best got to leave off habits the result of ignorance; but beyond this I, for one, will never be concerned in suggesting the adoption of anything which I know to be bad, only because it is in harmony with something else which I also know to be bad.

To summarize the specific proposals I should desire to make :—

I.—The rupee, for purposes of account, should henceforth be divided into 100 parts to be called cents. The lowest fraction of a rupee to be recognised in payments to be half a cent, or the two-hundredth part of a rupee.

II.—The silver subsidiary coinage to consist of pieces of 50 cents, 20 cents, and 10 cents only.

III.—As a provisional arrangement, and until the new coins are familiar, 4-anna pieces of 25 cents and 2-anna pieces of 12½ cents may still be struck. But they should before long be withdrawn.

IV—The 50 cent coin should hereafter be called the '*Rind*,' and that name should be stamped upon it. This coin should be a legal tender for any sum not exceeding 10 rupees.

V.—The copper subsidiary coinage should in future consist of pieces of 5 cents, 2 cents, 1 cent, and ½ a cent.

VI.—Of the 5 cent piece, in addition to the inscription, '5 cents,' should be added '10 to 1 Rind.'

VII.—As a provisional arrangement, instead of the 2-cent piece, the existing [illegible] should be declared by law to be a legal tender for ¼ of an anna. The words '½ cent or ¼ anna' should be impressed on these coins.

VIII.—Copper coins should be legal tender for all fractions of a '*Rind*.'

IX.—The relative values of the old and new coins should be declared to be as follows :

8-anna piece	=	1 Rind 50 cents.
4-anna "	=	25 cents.
2-anna "	=	12½ "
Double pice or ½ anna	=	3 "
Pice or ¼ anna	=	1½ "
Half-pice or ⅛ anna	=	1 cent.
1 pie	=	½ "

As long as the old coins were in circulation, they should be receivable at the above rates, but the half pice or ⅛ anna should be withdrawn as soon as being sufficiently below the 1 cent in value.

X.—As soon as the new coins are issued, the public accounts should be drawn up with the decimal sub-division of the rupee, and all sums due or claimable in the future, whether by the Government or private persons, should thereafter be dealt with under the new system on the foregoing basis.

REPORTS OF THE GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL, REVENUE, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

FROM Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 17 (Geographical), dated India Office, London, 31st May 1871.

I have received and considered in Council your Excellency's Despatches dated February 1st (No. 3), March 22nd (Nos. 10 and 12), March 29th (No. 14), and March 30th (No. 15), transmitting the reports of the Great Trigonometrical, Revenue, Topographical, and Geological Surveys for the year 1869-70.

2. The report of the Great Trigonometrical Survey shows a very satisfactory amount of completed work of an interesting and valuable character, both as regards the progress of the remaining series, and the operations connected with levelling, pendulum, and latitude observations. The topographical work, under the superintendence of Colonel Walker, is also being energetically pushed forward, and I perceive that a specially elaborate survey has been made of Raneekhet, with every contour line correctly delineated, instead of being filled in by eye, which does great credit to Major Montgomerie and his party.

3. The survey of Guzerat has been fairly commenced by one of Colonel Walker's parties, but it is much to be regretted that the previous work of the Bombay Revenue Surveyors should be now proved to be so erroneous, as that no professional assistance examined can be accepted as reliable for topographical purposes. In the revenue surveys under Colonel Thuillier, as well as in those of Madras, the work is systematically connected with the great trigonometrical points, and is thus always available for geographical purposes, and for the construction of useful maps on reduced scales.

The opposite system in Bombay confines the uses of the revenue survey to purely fiscal purposes, and must now entail a considerable amount of unnecessary work and expense, which might easily have been avoided. I trust that, in future, no surveys of any description will be carried on in any part of India, which are not carefully connected with stations of the great trigonometrical series, and that all maps for revenue purposes will be prepared with a view to their being eventually combined and reduced for general use.

4. The very remarkable journey of the Mirza across the Pamir Steppe to Kashgar, is another instance of the excellence of the method which Major Montgomerie has adopted for the exploration of countries beyond the British frontier. The able and well-digested paper in which that officer has described the results of his intrepid native subordinate, discussed the results of his observations and compared his work with that of previous explorers, is a most valuable contribution to geographical knowledge. Major Montgomerie will doubtless have further opportunities of continuing his very effective system of exploring by the aid of trained natives.

5. The re-determination of the expansion of the standard for, and the final reductions of, the base lines, has enabled the printing of the details of the operations connected with the standards of measure and the base lines to be proceeded with, and Colonel Walker is to be congratulated on having now been able to bring out the first volume of the "Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India." This great work cannot fail to excite considerable attention among the scientific men both in England and on the Continent; and I have to request that a sufficient number of copies may be forwarded to this office to ensure the distribution of the work in all quarters where its value will be understood and appreciated.

6. Colonel Walker describes in his report the severe and perilous character of the work conducted by Mr. Shelverton on the Beder Longitudinal Series, which entailed a sojourn in the same wild unexplored region near the Godavery, where Sir George Everest and all his party were struck down with malignant fever half a century ago. Mr. Shelverton, with a noble devotion to duty, remained too long at his post in spite of the fever which had once already prostrated himself and had killed several of his men. I am concerned to hear that this [accomplished surveyor, whose name is connected with several important operations in the previous history of the survey, has, since the date of Colonel Walker's report, fallen a victim to his zeal for the public service.

The revenue surveys in the Bengal Presidency, under Colonel Vanrenen and Major Macdonald, have covered an area of 21,054 square miles during the season under review, and I perceive that some useful levelling work has been added, which will greatly enhance the value of the maps. Their interest is also increased by careful delineation of the ancient and present beds of rivers which have changed their courses, as in the Cooch Behar district, where this feature has been attended to. The illustration of comparative geography is often useful to the historian and the antiquary, while the changes that are thus indicated not unfrequently supply practical suggestions to engineers and administrators. An instance of the general utility of these maps is given in a letter from the Engineer of the Indore State Railway, who reports that, in Nimar, they saved the necessity of making fresh surveys for the railway, and aided and expedited his progress very materially.

8. Colonel Thuillier has pushed forward his very useful and ably-conceived topographical surveys with his accustomed zeal, and has, during the last season, furnished a considerable amount of new material for portions of the Atlas sheets. I have noticed the first issue of the two quarter sheets of the Indian Atlas in a separate despatch, but the efficient way in which the lithographic and photo-zincographic branches of Colonel Thuiller's office are conducted, are deserving of equal commendation. The speedy issue of the results of the surveys in progress, and the way in which the enormous and rapidly-increasing demand for maps is met, bear striking testimony to the administrative talent of the Surveyor-General and to the zeal and ability of his staff. Captain Murray and Lieutenant Waterhouse have seconded the efforts of their chief in a way which specially elicits my cordial approval.

9. The geological survey of India, under the superintendence of Dr. Oldham, is beginning to show considerable progress by the coloured patches on the index map, and the systematic and methodical way in which the survey has been conducted in the face of great difficulties caused by the absence of reliable maps in many localities, is particularly satisfactory. The principal work during the season under review has consisted in the examination of regions in the Nerbudda valley and Central India, the mapping of the valley of the Upper Kistna by Mr. Foote, the exploration of the Berar and Chanda coal-fields, and of the trap rocks in their vicinity, and the investigation of other coal districts, and of a promising lead-vein by Mr. Blandford. I am impressed with the zeal and devotion of the members of the geological survey, whose numbers, I regret to find, are annually thinned by disease and death. The value and importance of their results will be some compensation for the peculiarly severe and arduous nature of their duties, which, I am aware, is not at all too strongly stated by Dr. Oldham. Several copper-plates required for preparing the transfers for geological purposes, have already been despatched from England, and the maps will doubtless be issued without much further delay. I perceive that two quarter sheets are nearly ready.

10. I have perused these survey reports with much interest, they are records of a very satisfactory amount of work, well and zealously performed, and I have to request that an expression of my approval may be conveyed to Colonel Walker, Colonel Thuillier, and Dr. Oldham, of the way in which the duties have been performed by themselves and by the officers in their respective departments.

RESULTS OF THE BORINGS FOR COAL IN THE GODAVERY VALLEY.

THE presence of fragments of shaly coal in the bed of the Godavery, close to the spot where the river Tal joins it from the north, about twelve miles above Doomagoodem, has been known for several years, and borings were made last cold season, under the superintendence of Mr. Blanford, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, with the view of ascertaining what the quantity and quality of this coal might be. Mr. Blandford, in a report dated 6th July last, details the result of the borings made, and sums up the evidence he has obtained thus :—

"The presence of coal has been proved over a small area which contains probably about 25,000 tons, of which quantity it is as well not to assume that more than one-half can be profitably extracted on account of the great admixture of shale. It is probable that the seam may be traced for some distance to the south, because the amount of coal, so far as is known, increases in that direction, but it is hardly likely that a seam which thins out and disappears within so short a distance as 200 yards can be depended upon for any long distance. The coal quality has not yet been accurately ascertained. If on cutting into the coal it is found to burn fairly, a considerable quantity may be extracted, far more than sufficient to well re-pay the expenditure incurred in boring; but, except in the improbable case of the coal continuing of the same character to the north and east, no quantity of supply can be depended upon from this locality. The great admixture of shale and the variation in the seam will render it necessary to mine a large quantity of useless rock, and this will increase the cost of the coal, but in a country where no other supply exists this alone should not prevent the coal being worked.

"The locality is most favourable. The river is within half a mile when full, and about a mile during the dry season, and so soon as the coast canals are completed, it will be in constant water communication with Madras.

"In conclusion, I would recommend that the remainder of the small trace of coal-bearing beds be thoroughly explored, as, even if no extensive seam of coal be found, a considerable quantity of useful fuel might be discovered, which would be available on an emergency. North of the river a borehole should be put down below the high bank at Rajgumpa, at a spot where conglomerate is seen in the river bed, in order to test if the coal continues so far to the south. A boring might also be made where sandstone occurs in the stream north-east of Gaoriopeta, and another south of the large tank near Egerpeta, west of Tatpali, and one of the boreholes already sunk, for preference No. 1, should be continued until the metamorphics or talchirs are reached. There is little doubt of good from any further exploration on the north bank. On the south or right side of the river, the series of borings planned west of Madavaram should be carried out. The small breaks in the section near Amravaram might be explored in the same manner, and especially a spot above the mouth of the small stream which descends the Godavery just above the village. The small fragments of shale and coal ... nereabouts scattered along the edge of the river, and may indicate a coal seam below the sandstone exposed at a place where there are some bushes beneath the bank.

"If all endeavours to find a permanent coal-supply in this locality fail, an eventuality for which we must be prepared, the next chance is near Lingala. Here I consider further exploration in British territory as almost hopeless, the talchirs must crop out everywhere below the moist bed of the Godavery river bank, so that the Damudas are confined, or nearly so, to the bed of the river and the country on the opposite side. Above the mouth of the Tal for some distance it is simply impossible to say what exists, for the whole country is covered with thick alluvium as far as Cherla, where the only rocks that are known to occur appear to me undoubtedly Kamthis, and all the Damudas and Talchirs are overlapped. The only plan by which any good can be done is an exploration of all the breaks in the section exposed above the top of the Talchirs at Sangaram on the right bank of the river in the same manner as I have proposed near Madavaram. The difficulties from 10° to about 20°, and the depth to which the boring in each case must be sunk will be found by multiplying the length of the break by the tangent of the angle of dip."

"The result of one boring gives the following very remarkable section :—

		ft.	in.
1.—Yellow and brown sandstone	...	28	0
Shale, partly dark-grey, partly buff	...	1	6
Coal...	...	2	2
Shale	...	2	2
Coal...	...	0	6
Shale	...	0	6
Coal...	...	1	4
Shale	...	1	4
Coal...	...	1	0
Shale	...	1	2
2.—*Coal*...	...	1	8
Shale	...	2	1
Coal...	...	1	11
Shale	...	0	10
Coal...	...	1	0
Shale	...	2	9
Coal (shaly)	...	1	9
Shale	...	1	4
Coal...	...	0	8
Black shale	...	5	0
3.—White sandstone	...	3	2
		60	8

Altogether the combined bed of shale and coal in this boring measured 29 feet 6 inches, of which 11 feet 8 inches was coal, but the bands of coal and shale were intermixed in a way which would much increase the cost of working the seam. The astonishing change, however, in so short a distance as 125 yards from a bed 25 feet thick containing 7 feet of coal in two well defined seams, Mr. Blandford says, exceeds anything usual even in India, amongst the very variable seams sometimes met with in the Barakar group.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MYSORE.—The Chief Commissioner has appointed a committee to inquire into the present sanitary state of the city of Mysore, and how to meet its more pressing requirements. Mysore, though a Royal City, is not very pleasantly odorous.

LEOPARDS AT SIMLA.—Simla has been worse than dull this season, for which, we suppose, the weather is to blame. There seems a chance, however, just now, of a little life being infused into the place, as an upcountry contemporary states that three leopards have been heard and seen prowling about the station.—*Indian Daily News.*

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.—It is said that the Lock Hospital at Lall Bazaar, Calcutta, under the Contagious Diseases Act will be done away with from next month, and the patients will be removed to the Sealdah Hospital; and when this shall be done, one of the two Lock Hospital Sub-Assistant Surgeons will also be done away with.—*Englishman.*

CHOLERA AT LUCKNOW.—The *Oudh Excelsior* lately stated that three men of H. M.'s 1-17th Regiment, stationed at Lucknow, belonging to one company, died of cholera on the 11th instant. Having made inquiries we find that this is hardly correct, as only one case of cholera has as yet occurred in the cantonment. The victim (for the attack was fatal) belonged to the 1-17th Regiment it is true, but no other cases have since appeared.—*Pioneer.*

BANGALORE.—We hear that the Government of India has sanctioned the abolition of the office of Second Judge of the Small Cause Court at this station. The monsoon after a great deal of coquetting has set in at last. For the past two or three days, Bangalore has had its full share of rain, and according to the natives it will go on for the next week or more. August bids fair to uphold its old reputation of being a very wet month, and if some grumble, at least agriculturists should be very well satisfied.—*Bangalore Herald.*

SHARP PRACTICE.—A case which came before the Southern Division Magistrate, Calcutta, last week, fully illustrates how the poor man or woman, may be oppressed and victimized by any ill-disposed person through the agency of the Police Court. It appeared that a Mahomedan [illegible] two years ago deserted a woman who had been under his protection, and lately attempted to renew his acquaintance with

75 to 80 per cent. of the very best iron.. The hills adjacent are mere masses of ore capable of supplying an exhaustless supply at a minimum of cost. Here, as in all parts of the district, and indeed of the hill country, the Kols make excavations, set down exceeding two feet deep, from which they extract the ore, and with infinite pains and trouble work it up into *kodalies* and other implements with which similar articles imported from England cannot compare for quality. But with all its riches the Kurunpoora valley, like Hazareebaugh itself, is inaccessible. Its wealth is valueless because the great stream of Anglo-Indian life passes it by. Two years ago the Government sent an Engineer officer of large experience to report on the mineral resources of the district, but as the official seven years have not elapsed, and as the most influential of the Viceroy's advisers has pinned his fate to a Provincial Services scheme, we presume it is hopeless presumption to ask that that report be published for general information. A branch railway to Hazareebaugh ought to be a necessity, and ought to be treated as such by the East Indian Railway and the Government. But as a commencement, a tramway, by cheapening carriage, could speedily open up this strangely forgotten and neglected district. The tramway might be laid along the line of road now under construction from Mud'hupore on the Chord Line to Bogodhur on the Grand Trunk Road; that is, for a distance of some 28 miles. From Bogodhur a metalled road runs direct to Hazareebaugh, a distance of 30 miles. Fifty-eight miles only by this route intervene between Hazareebaugh and the capital. Those who doubt if a line for this distance would pay, must be referred to the Ranegunge line before the opening of the Chord Line. Unfortunately, the Hazareebaugh and Bogodhur road is not bridged. We suppose the Barakur bridge has scared the P.W.D. from attempting such works in this district. A reduction of gradients over a distance of 5 or 6 miles, and bridging, could make the road we have alluded to a valuable preparation for a tramway. There is, however, another line which has its advantages. We mean the line from Bogodhur to Burhee on the Grand Trunk Road, and thence to Hazareebaugh; the disadvantage in this case is the increase in the distance to be got over, via Burhee; the line would be in length. It may be noted that timber suitable for sleepers is plentiful along the whole route. Besides opening out the iron and coal fields of the district, a railway, linking Hazareebaugh with the capital, would open out the rich district of Shergotty. The hill country, especially to the south, has been proved capable of growing the finest cotton. In the Jhoomra and Mondie hills, too, tea has been found to pay, and will speedily become an important article of traffic. In fact, if the district were united as it should be with the capital, or if the Government would but take the lead in developing its vast mineral treasures, Hazareebaugh would speedily attract European capital, and speedily yield a rich harvest to investers. Mr. Campbell recently paid the district and cantonment a visit, and, report says, was much struck by the character of the scenery, and the fine healthy climate. Rumour, ever prone to exaggerate, avers that His Honor is inclined to prefer Hazareebaugh to Darjeeling. At all events, we should be glad to see his impression, and his remarks on the report to which we have referred. We had almost forgotten to add that a line to Hazareebaugh would also be a line to Parisnath, and would enable the tired denizens of Calcutta to find rest and health on the hills at the cost-expense of one night's travelling by rail. In spite of its great promises, however, we must not, and do not forget, that Hazareebaugh must be chiefly valuable to India, as securing the independence of her army of arsenals situated thousands of miles away. We trust the subject will evoke the attention it demands, and that the Government will forthwith cut loose from the traditions of red-tape, and give the Anglo-Indian world the report on the district before it has time to moulder in suffering its seven years' probation of obscurity on the shelves of the P. W. D. If the public can only be brought to realise what is waiting for development, we have a profound conviction that the result will be for the good of India, and the benefit of all and sundry who may engage in the work.

THE SLAVONIC NATIONALITIES IN AUSTRIA.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE Austro-Hungarian Empire is the second Slav State in the world, having a larger number of subjects belonging to Slavonic nationalities than any other except Russia. Out of the 34,500,000 which, after the cession of Venetia in 1866, composed the population of the Empire, about 16,000,000, or very nearly half, were Slavs. Their numbers are thus nearly double those of their German fellow-subjects and three times those of the Magyars. This numerical comparison is a favourite one with the advocates of the claims of the Austrian Slavs to be admitted to share with the Germans and the Magyars the government of the Empire, but its mere statement involves a certain unfairness. The Germans in Austria form but one nationality, speaking but one common language, and this is still more distinctly the case with the Magyars. On the other hand, the Slavs are not a nationality speaking a common language, but are merely members of an ethnological family or "race," speaking languages akin to one another, but still to a very imperfect degree mutually intelligible. This in itself would go some way towards explaining the fact that their political importance has not hitherto been proportioned to the superiority of their numbers. But the Slavs in Austria and Hungary are divided, not only by language, but also in regard to geographical position, past history, and religion. The division of the Empire between Austria and Hungary, confirmed in 1867, but of older date than that year, operates to the disadvantage of the Slavs, who are distributed between the two halves. According to the numbers given by Dr. Fischhof, the Hungarian half of the monarchy contains about 4·7 millions of Slavs, if we include the Military Frontier—if we exclude it, about 3·7 millions, face to face with about 5·3 millions of Magyars, while on the western side of the Leithа we find about 11,250,000 of Slavs confronting somewhat less than 7,000,000 of Germans. These proportions go far towards explaining why we hear so much more about Slav opposition in the Cisleithan half of the monarchy than in the Hungarian. An additional cause is to be found in the diversity of the past histories of the Slavs in the two halves of the monarchy. The Austrian—or, as by a convenient inaccuracy it is called, the western—half includes the Slav kingdom of Bohemia and a large portion of the Slav kingdom of Poland. The former was united to Austria by the identity of the Sovereign little more than three centuries ago, and was subjected to the same administration a hundred years later, while Austrian Poland was annexed less than a hundred years ago. In the Hungarian, or eastern half, on the other hand, the small kingdom of Croatia was the only portion that possessed a separate Slav organization. Now it is to be observed that it is just in Croatia opposition to the Hungarians runs highest, and has had the most show of success.

Nor are the Slavs of the Austro-Hungarian Empire only divided by the incidents of their political history. They are divided geographically into northern and southern Slavs, separated by the Germans, Magyars, and Roumans, who extend in a broad continuous belt from the Alps to the Black Sea; and again, ecclesiastically into adherents of the Latin and Greek Churches. Thus the South Slavs of the monarchy are divided into three nationalities: the Slovenes, the Croats, and the Serbs. Of these the first are separated from the others by their Austrian history and German education, while the Croats, as Roman Catholics, are separated ecclesiastically from the Serbs, who belong to the Orthodox Eastern Church. The two last speak the same language; but while the Croats write it with the letters of the Latin alphabet, the Serbs use the Cyrillian. Similar lines of demarcation exist among the Slavs in the northern part of the monarchy, dividing the Czechs of Bohemia and Moravia from the Slovacks of North-Western Hungary and the Poles of Western Gallicia, and these again from the Ruthenes of North-Eastern Hungary and Eastern Gallicia. The dividing lines of religious differences scarcely requires explanation for the English reader. That of the difference between a German education in general culture and a Hungarian education in constitutional liberty was scarcely less real. Of this we may form some idea if we subtract the results of diversity in religion from a comparison of populations so nearly allied as the Welsh and the Bretons, or as the Gaels of Ireland and Scotland.

The Slavs of the Austrian half of the monarchy are divided into four nationalities, each having a distinctly marked individuality, and each pursuing a somewhat different policy—the result of the diversity both of their past and of their present circumstances. They are respectively the Czechs, or Slavonic inhabitants of Bohemia and Moravia, the Poles, the Ruthenes or Little Russians, and the Slovenes or Wends of Carniola. Of these the first-named are certainly the most important in point of numbers, of political resolution and consistency, and of the embarrassment they have occasioned those statesmen who have attempted to govern Austria in an exclusively German sense. The Czechs number upwards of four and a half millions, being rather more than double the Poles, rather less than double the Ruthenes represented in the Reichsrath, and almost four times the Slovenes. This superiority in numbers would alone justify the Czechs in aspiring to the leadership of the Slavs of the whole monarchy. But they are besides superior to their brethren in education and industry. Brought more closely than any other Slavonic people into contact with the Germans, they have profited most by that contact. The percentage of Czech children attending school is, if not quite, almost as high as among the Germans. In the formation of the co-operative societies, known in Germany by the name of Schulze-Delitsch, the Czechs have been even more forward than the Austrian Germans. Both in Bohemia and Moravia are numerous beetroot sugar manufactories owned by companies of Czech peasants. As the peasantry form their principal, not to say their sole, following the Czech leaders, with a good sense rare among political agitators in the east of Europe, have bestowed especial attention upon undertakings calculated to increase the material wealth of the peasant. At the same time the Czechs feel more than any other Slavs their nationality threatened by German encroachment. The concentration of all the Austro-Hungarian Slavs in an Assembly representing the whole monarchy has been the object of the political action of the Czechs. They were in consequence the most decided opponents of the dualism which the Hungarians demanded, and in 1867 succeeded in obtaining. The reconciliation between Austria and Hungary in that year disappointed the hopes of the Czechs at the very moment when they seemed nearest their fulfilment. They retired into a defensive position, imitating the passive resistance practised with so much success by the Hungarians. Their present object is to obtain the largest possible measure of provincial self-government with the view of defending their nationality in Bohemia and Moravia. Perhaps on the principle of asking more than they really would be disposed to accept, they at present demand that the independence of the lands of the Bohemian Crown should be recognized as clearly as that of the lands of the Hungarian Crown, and that Francis Joseph, like his predecessors, shall have himself crowned King of Bohemia. But even in their own country the Czechs have had to feel the perverted ingenuity of Schmerling. By a careful mapping out of electoral districts, by assigning more representatives to the population of the towns than to that of the country, by giving separate representatives to the Chambers of Commerce and to the large landed proprietors, he succeeded in establishing in the Diets of Bohemia and Moravia so peculiar an equilibrium that the representatives of the last-named class could turn the scale for or against the National party. In this manner the fortunes of the Czechs in those Diets which they considered peculiarly their own were made dependent on the influence of the Court and of the Administration. This of itself was sufficient to embitter their feelings, which are the more acerbated by having been so often deluded by the Absolutists and Centralists of Vienna into assisting them during their nineteen years' struggle against Hungary. But however bitter may be their feelings against the politicians of the Schotten Thor, there is no nationality, not even the Magyar, whose interests are so closely bound up with the continuance of the Austrian Empire. If their country be annexed by Prussia, they will be Germanized with the same systematic severity that is applied to the Poles of Posen. Should they, on the other hand—which is much less probable—fall into the hands of Russia, they would, it is true, preserve their Slavonic character, but at the expense of their special Czech particularism.

In striking contrast to the Czechs stand the next most important Slavonic nationality—the Poles. These last are in political respects essentially an aristocratic party, for the middle class, the bourgeoisie, is so little developed as to be of but small account either socially or politically, while the peasantry are so deficient in national feeling as to be a drag on the political action of their landlords; whereas the very strength of the Czech party is an intelligent peasantry animated by ardent national feelings. While the Czechs know that their interests are bound up with those of the Austrian Empire, all the ambitions, all the hopes of the Poles are directed to an object outside its boundaries—the re-establishment of Poland. While the Czechs regard Austria as their country, the Poles value her as their house of refuge. Hence many points of divergence in their political conduct. The Poles, unlike the Czechs, do not object to dualism, as they hope to find allies against their enemy, Russia, in a German majority in the Reichsrath, and a Magyar majority in the Diet at Pesth. The Poles, unlike the Czechs, do not make any object to the absorption of Austria by Germany, as they know that they will not be absorbed. When wars and rumours of war are abroad, the Poles dream that the hour of their vengeance and triumph draws nigh. They are then ready to agree to any terms the Viennese Government may propose. Who would haggle about trifles on the eve of coming into a great estate? Who would take too much trouble to make himself at home in an hotel he was shortly about to leave? But when things in Europe are quiet and the Poles have leisure to look around them at home, to observe the wretched condition of Gallicia and the prospects of national ruin, then they join with the Czechs and the other Slavs in demanding autonomy and federalism.

But, unfortunately for the Poles, they are not alone at home in Gallicia. The larger half of the population of that Crownland (Poles 2,328,000; Ruthenes, 2,350,000) are Ruthenes or Little Russians. These last are a people of peasants and popes, who respectively envy the nobleman his woods and meadows and the priest his richer endowments. While the Poles are zealous Roman Catholics, the Ruthenes belong to that ambiguous body known as the United Greeks. Thus confessional jealousies and suspicions come in to aggravate national rivalry and social envy. From the very nature of the United Greek Church it is possible on the one hand to dwell so much on the points in common with Rome as to lose all Greek peculiarities; and, on the other hand, to lapse into a practical non-recognition of the union, and a feeling of positive hostility to the Latin rite. As Ruthenian sympathies run strongly with Greek peculiarities, the Poles are constantly suspected—not entirely without cause—of using their political superiority to detach by means of the Church patronage in the hands of the State the leading Ruthenian clergy from the national cause. For the rest the Ruthenes have but one leading principle, to which they have steadily adhered since 1848—to be in opposition to the Poles. As long as their landlords were in disgrace at Vienna the Ruthenes were the most loyal of Austrian subjects. Now that the Poles are in favour, the popes, lawyers, and journalists, who have constituted themselves the leaders of the Ruthenes, cry out that they are oppressed, and threaten to throw themselves into the arms of Russia.

The least important in point of numbers among the four nationalities are the Slovenes. They occupy the country between the Drave and the Adriatic, between the frontiers of Hungary and Italy. They amount in all to about 1,200,000 souls. Although so few, they are encouraged by the consciousness that they are but the vanguard of their Croato-Serb brethren across the border. Their geographical position, too, occupying, as they do, a land which in theory at least is disputed by Germans and Italians, renders them of more importance to Austria than may be first apparent. But the short-sighted zeal for centralization which has characterised so many Viennese statesmen has led them to encourage the Italian element at the expense of the Slovenian. Considering the separatist tendencies of the former element, such conduct on the part of Austria is suicidal. With judicious treatment and improved education in their own language the Slovenes would prove a tower of strength for Austria, and permanently secure for her the head of the Adriatic. They would, in fact, do her the same service in the direction of Italy that the Poles might do her in the direction of Russia. But, unfortunately, the German Centralists have taken up the idea that the gain of any Slav nationality must involve loss to the German.

A FRENCHMAN'S OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH NATION.

(CORRESPONDENT OF THE "STANDARD.")

PARIS, July 20.

THE *Times* and other papers having published, in an incomplete shape, the very remarkable reports forwarded to Paris by Colonel Baron Stoffel, who acted as military *attaché* to the French Embassy in Prussia from 1866 to 1870, he has published them *in extenso*. The volume is introduced by a preface written in the shape of a letter to a friend. To this preface I beg to draw earnestly your attention; in it the gallant officer sets forth some of the causes of the victory of Prussia over France, and as these causes are actively at work with us it behoves all who value the greatness and prosperity of their country to open their eyes to the disastrous results which the operation of these causes must bring about. What these causes are you will see presently—but they may be categorically summed up as the "triumph of Radicalism." The preface is too long to be translated *verbatim*, but I do not think that the following analysis of it leaves out any essential part. Colonel Stoffel tells his correspondent that the four years he spent in Prussia were the four saddest years of his life. After he had been only a few months in Berlin he detected that war between France and Prussia was "written in the book of fate," and became early convinced of the "crushing superiority of our implacable enemy." The words between inverted commas are Colonel Stoffel's own; the contrast he draws between the two countries is very striking. I quote it, and leave it to you to say whether what he says of his country is not applicable to our own:—

"I detected that a deadly struggle was imminent between this manly, well-informed, disciplined people, *full of patriotism and faith, ruled by thoroughly-trained and strong institutions, respected by all*, and our unfortunate nation—given over to egotism, selfishness, and vain-glory, which has lost even the instinctive feeling of what fatherland means; and which, no longer respecting aught, has for the last 80 years taken delight in upsetting all the institutions that governed it."

Colonel Stoffel then proceeds minutely to describe the very unhandsome way in which he was expelled from Berlin four and twenty hours before the embassy to which he belonged. Count Bismarck should certainly have treated with greater courtesy so honourable an enemy; but Baron Stoffel accounts for the fact by supposing that the Prussians fancied France to be better prepared than she really was; and, unless he be mistaken, it would really appear that the Prussians were taken by surprise, and expected that France, taking a leaf out of their own book, would attack them as they attacked the latter power in 1866—that is to say, before they were ready. Having returned to France, Baron Stoffel joined the army, and fought at Metz, Sedan, and Paris. The Baron does not admire either Marshal Bazaine or General Trochu:—

"At Metz the commander-in-chief's staff had offered the example of imprudence and imbecility at bay. In Paris for five months I was doomed to witness the more harrowing spectacle of vain, serene, and self-satisfied ineptitude. For five long months I witnessed the impotent struggles of a Government of incapable lawyers, whose culpable blindness paved the way for the Commune which they would have joined, every man of them, in the month of March last, if they had not hated their pride, their ambition, and their power six months earlier by that criminal usurpation of power which left France without a Government at the most critical period of her history."

A great deal has been said and written about the heroic defence of Paris against the Prussians. I have always been excessively suspicious as to the truth of it, finding it hard to suppose that people who behaved in a manner so cowardly against the riff raff of the Commune could have held their own against the well-organised forces of combined Germany. Colonel Stoffel entirely bears out these misgivings. He describes the conduct of the French during the siege as a compound of incapacity, cowardice, and bragging. Having said thus much, M. Stoffel turns from the dismal and lugubrious past to the equally dismal and lugubrious present. You will see that I am, at all events, not singular in my opinion of the present condition of France:—

"At present what saddens me almost as much as our disasters is the striking evidence of the moral and intellectual decrepitude which has overtaken us, and the fear I entertain that the formidable lesson just given to France has taught her nothing. Very few people measure the depths of the evil and detect its causes; every body appears to be going on as though nothing had occurred since July 1870. No one seems to have learned anything."

This is profoundly true. The popular papers are bragging and lying just as if the war and its disasters were a bad dream. They vow that they are going to be moral and disciplined; the serious play-writer plays and prurient novels appears in the character of Cato the Censor; and, by way of conciliating Mabille and morality, dancing is put a stop to there, as I it is to the strains of a band that

"Circum juxta prostare puellæ."

But let Baron Stoffel speak for himself:—

"To account for the moral and intellectual decadence of France we must go back very much further, and we can trace the root of the evil to the absence of healthy religious education and the deplorable schooling which has been given to every generation since then. Look at the kind of instruction French youths have received since the beginning of this century; what is it but an immense and incessant lie, which continues when we have arrived at man's estate, and terminates only with our life? Remember, my friend, how you and I were brought up. We were told over and over again after we had reached the age of reflection—'The French people is the greatest people in the world; we are the *grande nation*. The French army is the first army in the world; it has conquered Europe. The magistrates of France are unequalled. The French finances are better administered than those of any other country. Our *savants*, our poets, our artists, are unrivalled. *The people of Clovis is the people chosen of God to carry, &c. &c.*' Now, all this is the veriest falsehood which ever were inculcated with these pernicious doctrines, which while they stimulated our inborn vanity, and our overweening conceit, prepared us for vegetating in a fool's paradise of ignorance, we never lly read—most of us, that is—books on modern history—chiefly those written concerning the Revolutions, the Consulate, or the Empire—and what did we find there? Why, exclusively a panegyric of France, of her genius, of her deeds, to the detriment of every other country—lying works in the form of narratives in which France is represented as the pivot round which the whole world revolves. Our defective education is thus made worse instead of being corrected. But if the evil stopped there it might be cured. But, unfortunately, our unhappy nation is fed with illusions and lies with a perseverance and continuousness perfectly appalling. We hear lies, nothing but lies, from books, newspapers, the Tribune, the Government itself. This is no exaggeration. I might go very far back—but let me give you a few recent examples of this evil system of lying which is the habitual diet of the nation. What so calculated to debase and demoralise us!

"M. Ollivier and the Ollivierists provoked this accursed war by stating that the French ambassador had been insulted by the King of Prussia—*A lie!* M. Benedetti received no insult from King William.

"From the outset of the war to September the Government never admitted our disasters openly. *A lie!*

"On the 4th of September the Opposition of Paris usurp power and call themselves the *Government of National Defence!* *A lie!* Men without a trust cannot form a Government, and how can incapable lawyers, vulgar souls, devoid of patriotism, contribute to the defence of the country?

"One of these lawyers boastfully declares that he will yield neither one inch of our territory, nor a stone of our forts. *A lie!* Five months later this perjured lawyer affixed his signature to a treaty yielding Alsace, Lorraine, and Metz!

"The governor of Paris will never capitulate,' proud ex-claims M. Trochu. *A lie!* For he would have capitulated had he not resigned his governorship in the nick of time. But who could have believed his word? He had on his knees protested his devotedness to the Empress Regent, he had declared in her presence that he would defend the dynasty, and lay down his life on the staircase of the Tuileries. On the 4th of September he betrayed and insulted his sovereign lady and his oath, allowed the Assembly to be invaded, and when two deputies were dispatched to inform him of the danger, he replied, '*I feel very tired.*'

"You are the admiration of the world,' Lawyer Jules Favre told us during the siege. *A lie!*—a pompous insanity, worthy of a schoolboy. We might have commanded the admiration of the world—but then we should have had a—our head on our spouters, but men of heart, intellect, and energy.

"M. Trochu writes on the 19th of February a letter, in which he explains that, according to rule, the enemy has no right to enter Paris, as he has not carried the *enceinte* by storm. These words, to say the least, were injudicious; published by the former governor of Paris, they wilfully deceived the whole of the ignorant population.

"M. Thiers addressing the Assembly at Bordeaux, spoke of the concessions he had obtained from M. de Bismarck. *A lie!* M. Thiers obtained no concess on—nothing entitled to be so called. The Assembly should have tried by a solemn appeal to M. de Bismarck to obtain the restoration of Metz. But M. Thiers was in too great a hurry to play the chief part, and concluded peace at any price—now so long as we have not got Metz no Government can exist in France. Metz is the open sore that can never be healed.

"M. Thiers stated from the tribune, and has repeated it over again, that no Assembly was ever so freely elected as the present one. *A lie!* The presence of circumstances is all-powerful in its influence of prefects or gendarmerie. You may be sure that M. Thiers would have said, 'No Assembly has ever been less freely elected,' if instead of being returned for 15 departments he had not been returned at all.

M. Thiers intimated from the tribune on the 19th of April that the insurrection of Paris was the act of a handful of rebels, and that the Versailles Government would soon bring them to book. *A lie!* M. Favre well knew that the movement was far more serious than he gave out. He was an imprudent lie too, for how many people must have remained in Paris on the strength of his declaration! The archbishop had unquestionably read it, and if it be the fact that he would be promptly delivered, what would M. Favre think of it? And yet this old ally of Jaures was barefaced enough to attend Monseigneur Darboy's funeral! Gambetta, the chief author of the civil war which has cost us an ocean of blood and heaps of gold, is still a Minister, and represents France, once so noble and so great in the eyes of Europe. And a French Assembly tolerates it! Can you find anywhere a more manifest symptom of the decline of a people?

"The Government insert in the *Journal Officiel* a statement that the Paris insurrection was not exclusively French—that in consequence of the great number of foreigners participating in it it had a cosmopolitan character. *A lie!* The judicial documents barely show one foreigner in one hundred insurgents. The moment was, therefore, essentially French. But our rulers, *who by their cowardice allowed their capital to be taken from them one fine morning, want to give themselves the credit for having conquered it.*

"The Chief of the Executive tells us, respecting the army of Versailles:—'We have succeeded in organising for the French army the most solid cadres that ever our army has had since the finest France ever had.' *A lie!* a wicked lie! Suppose France were to believe it?"

Colonel Stoffel then proceeds to state how the "finest army we ever had" only got into Paris by a fluke—correctly fully abstains from showing how it has it took a week to do what it could have done in 24 hours. He concludes by arguing that it is hopeless to expect to establish discipline in the army when no discipline, self-control, or sense of obedience exists in the nation. But this part of his impassioned lament over the downfall of his country I must reserve for another occasion. As an impartial observer, though I agree with much that Colonel Stoffel says, I am bound to add that his attacks against the *de facto* Government of his country and his former commanders are in themselves as gross a breach of discipline as can well be imagined. Field officers, whether they be in the house or not, should bear rule in it, and that passive obedience is the essence of discipline, and that officers who keep criticising their orders instead of fulfilling them, in a well-regulated army, ought to be tied by drum-head court-martial and mercilessly shot. When field officers take to writing political pamphlets we cannot be surprised at the rank and file throwing up their muskets. All that M. Stoffel says is cruelly true; but his damaging disclosures are just as gross a breach of discipline as the *crosse en l'air* of private soldiers, the pamphlets of General Faidherbe, and the speeches of General Trochu. All three are very clever men; but if all three were tried and shot the discipline of the French army would benefit wonderfully. All these gentlemen talk of reverence, respect, obedience, discipline, and so on. M. Stoffel, in particular, praises the Prussian system. Does he suppose that any colonel in the Prussian army would dare to write and he has written about a general under whose orders he has served?

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE PRUSSIAN FIELD-GUN.

(Pall Mall Budget, July 21.)

THE performance of the 11-inch gun at Shoeburyness on Wednesday week was superior to anything which had been accomplished by that weapon. A new target (No. 33"), consisting of one 8-inch plate, one 5-inch plate, and a 1½-inch iron skin, with interposing 6-inch layers of teak, was fairly and completely penetrated by the only two Palliser projectiles which were fired against it. We believe that the penetration of 11½ inches of iron and 12 inches of teak by an 11-inch gun is quite unexampled; and the result reflects credit alike upon the shot, which were unquestionably of excellent quality, and upon the "pebble powder," which has given to the 11-inch, as to our other heavy guns, a penetrative power far in advance of what they possessed when first put into the service. We may, we think, find an effective illustration of this increase of power, due to the adoption of a better powder, was not afforded in the case of the 9-inch gun, which failed, when fired with Palliser shot and R. L. G. powder, to penetrate a target consisting of an 8-inch plate upon 18 inches of teak and a 2-inch iron skin. By the use of "pebble," with which charges of 50 lb. can be safely fired, the velocity obtainable with this gun has been raised from 1,336 feet-seconds to 1,420 feet-seconds; and this increment of velocity would probably suffice to carry the 9-inch shot clean through the target, which is only partially penetrated on the Wednesday with R. L. G.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented penetrations obtained on this occasion, the interest of the day centered not on the big but on the small guns. The majority of visitors came not to see iron-plates perforated, but to witness the trial of the Prussian 4-pounder. The gun acquitted itself very creditably, and proved a quick, accurate weapon, although its want of shrapnel shell prevented it from competing successfully with the English 9-pounder against rows of targets. As we ventured to predict last week, the latter gun proved superior to the Prussian in initial velocity, range, flatness of trajectory, ballistic power, rapidity of fire, and effects against targets. The first four of these points of superiority were due to the extra 10 oz. of powder of the English gun—an increase of charge rendered possible by the extra 2 cwt. of metal of that weapon. It is clear that this extra 2 cwt. is *ceteris paribus*, a disadvantage of the English gun, and one of the questions to be determined is whether we actually obtain 2 cwt. worth of advantage. Is the superiority of power of the English gun purchased too dearly when we add 2 cwt. on to its weight to secure it? To this question Wednesday week's experiments afford no sufficient or decisive answer. If those experiments stood by themselves, we should be inclined to answer that we do purchase the superiority of power of our gun too dearly, for, as a matter of fact, although that gun surpassed the Prussian on each of the points which we have named, it did not surpass it in any very marked or extraordinary degree. In its initial velocity the English gun was superior by about 200 feet-seconds, viz. 1,380 feet-seconds against 1,184. The superiority of the English to the Prussian gun in the matter of range was as follows:—

Elevation.	English Gun.	Prussian Gun.	Superiority of Range of English Gun.
2° ...	1,131 yards ...	1,043 yards ...	88 yards
5° ...	2,171 " ...	1,934 " ...	137 "
10° ...	3,480 " ...	3,049 " ...	431 "

The accuracy trials (on Tuesday week) at 1,000 yards were in favour of the Prussian gun, which shot very well, while the English gun happened on this occasion to shoot indifferently. In fact, a reference to the practice tables of the English gun shows that the practice made on Tuesday week was far below the average performances of this weapon, and those tables show, moreover, that, although the practice made with the Prussian gun was very good, it was not equal to some of the results which have been obtained with the English weapon. Last week we quoted some results of practice obtained with the English gun on former occasions. Those results were not equalled by the German gun. We trust that the cause of the exceptionally indifferent shooting of the English gun will be investigated. It is as well to bear in mind that the advantages of the very flat trajectory of the English gun are not fully exhibited by practice of this sort. It is necessary for this purpose to fire at upright objects; and this partly explains the fact that while on Tuesday week the Prussian gun surpassed the English in accuracy, on Wednesday week the latter was exactly equal in accuracy to the Prussian when both were fired at a 9-foot target at a range of 1,000 yards On that occasion thirteen hits were obtained with each gun out of twenty-five rounds; but the twenty-five rounds were fired from the English gun in 8 min. 20 sec., while the time occupied with the German gun was 10 min. 18 sec. The superior rapidity of the English muzzle-loader was also shown by the firing of the two weapons for three minutes. In this time the Prussian gun got off eight rounds, one more round being in the gun when the order to "cease firing" was given; the English gun got off eleven rounds. To meet a possible objection that the German gun was at a disadvantage in being worked by gunners not thoroughly familiar with it, it may be as well to observe that the gun has been long enough at Shoeburyness to enable the men to become thoroughly accustomed to its use, the detachment which worked it was the best detachment which Shoeburyness is capable of producing—men accustomed to experimental work, and specially trained in short-rapid firing, which is almost a spécialité—while the other gun was handled by detachments taken from the ordinary "Long Course" of non-commissioned officers. Captain Nicaise gives 11 min. as the best time for twenty-five rounds with accuracy from the German gun; on this occasion twenty-five rounds were fired very accurately in 10 min. 20 sec.

In effect upon the targets the English gun firing shrapnel proved vastly superior to the German gun firing common shell. The best results obtained with the latter in five rounds with percussion fuses were 162 hits; the 9-pounder, firing shrapnel with percussion fuses, made in five rounds the large total of 517 hits. This amply bears out what we have always maintained with regard to the superiority of shrapnel to common shell against the personnel of an enemy. The Prussians, instructed by the experience of the late war, themselves admit the necessity for introducing shrapnel shell, and they propose, we understand, including them in their field equipment. Thus, then, the result of the experiments, despite the fact that the English gun did not exhibit itself in its best form, was in favour of the English gun. Whether the advantage was so decided as to justify the extra 2 cwt. of metal, by which it was in a great measure obtained, is a point which admits of discussion, and which can best be solved by a repetition of the practice at longer ranges than 1,000 yards, which is too short a range fully to exhibit the advantages of high velocity and trajectory. But one thing is certain—the supporters of breech-loaders will find it hard to extract from these trials any satisfactory or sufficient arguments in favour of breech-loading for field guns.

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